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Tower Views

by Clearway

Geneva Steps With Caution

The Practical Way of Right

China's Hopes Looking Up

¶ **The League and Sanctions**—Meeting for the hundredth time, the League Council demonstrates that it still has vitality. Handling the question of sanctions with frank expediency, Great Britain and France take the lead in creating a sentiment for individual choice in the matter. The proposal now favorably considered is that signatories to the League may determine to participate in sanctions or leave 'em alone as each sees fit. Sentiment of the League toward three other questions likewise solidifies—for postponement of the Rumanian-Jewish problem; for the conduct of elections under League supervision in the Sanjak of Alexandretta; for deliberate overlooking of the question of recognition of Italy's claims of Empire in Ethiopia. As for rewriting the covenant; thus far it has been undiscussed officially. But, it's whispered, immediate changes in the covenant might be construed as a weakening of the League under totalitarian pressure. • In seeking to weaken the League by their withdrawal, did the totalitarian states show it where it needs strengthening?

¶ **Agreeing on Fundamentals**—The National Conference of Church-Related Colleges meets in Chicago, considers needs of education, hears three speakers recommend the Christian way as the turnpike to world stability. Says B. E. Geer, of Furman University: To mere knowledge and social insight there must be added "a social consciousness and a will to serve on a higher level of moral and intellectual integrity" if educators are to play a vital part in meeting the needs of the day. And Arnaud C. Marts, of Bucknell University: "If education is to do more than to add confusion, it must teach the art of unselfish living." And Harold McAfee Robinson, of the Presbyterian Board of Christian Education: "So far as history shows us, democracy cannot exist without the Christian religion." • There seems to be a basic thought running through such opinions: The best thing one can do for oneself is to do something for mankind.

¶ **Sky High Warfare**—The war in the East follows the direction of the war in Spain, and, for the moment, takes to the air on a more even basis than formerly. Recent acquisition of Soviet-made planes and a reorganization of a new air force give China new courage and fresh expectancy. The Chinese Central News Agency announces that the latest bombardment of Nanking and Wuhu cost Japan 30 planes, and that Chinese have done much damage to Japanese planes and personnel in recent raids. • A new kind of dragon flies in Oriental skies more fearsome in fact than China's tissue-paper kites are in appearance. Japanese militarists may well wonder whether this symbolizes a new China.

¶ **Who's Telling Who?**—Ambassador Joseph P. Kennedy, soon to depart for the Court of St. James's, advises business to tell Government what it ought to do to help America from its incipient depression—and thousands of businessmen, who have emphatically but fruitlessly been doing that, grow red in the face, loosen their collars. However up jumps Donald R. Richberg, formerly head of the NRA, and gives this: Let business know how far it can go on its own without interference; lay down clear definitions of what constitutes monopolistic and unfair practices; set up an administrative body with power to pass on co-operative activities of business, and protect the businesses that qualify from persecution on grounds of illegality. • And now that the Government's been told, whose move is it?

¶ **Taming Ethiopia**—While Rome is releasing propaganda relative to the Italianization of Ethiopia, the Ethiopian Legation in London tells a different tale. Little items like this make up its burden: Italian and Eritrean fatalities in the last two months, more than 6,000; three battalions of Eritreans deserted, and now fighting for Ethiopia; 40 lorries captured; quantities of arms and ammunition taken; practically all the region around Lake Tana lost by Italians; revolts in Tigre and Gojjam. Fascist officials deny it, say it's all a scheme to draw attention to Ethiopia while the League is in session. • Was the League in session when Il Duce originally drew attention to Ethiopia?

¶ **Canadian Parliament** — Red-coated sentries pace along the high terraces of Parliament Buildings overlooking the Ottawa River, figuratively standing watch over physical Canada, while the nation's statesmen and politicians gather within for the opening of the annual session of Parliament. It's to be an unusually important session. Topics? Trade, social legislation, defense, foreign policy, and hydroelectric exportation. • A most momentous session; but the sentry paces to and fro, affable, friendly, unconcerned. He knows a red-coat will be pacing the terrace after all the debates are forgotten. How much more comforting is one fundamental conviction than all the arguments on the floor!

In the Boston Section:

New Commonwealth and Massachusetts Avenues underpass opened.

Far East feature of Radcliffe international discussion.

Anti-vaccination drive produces new bills at State House.

Governor's budget indicates record expenditures in 1938.

***And* News From All New England**
In the Second Section, Beginning on Page 9

Cloture Motion Loses In Anti-Lynch Contest

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27—Amid emotional scenes today unique in the history of the 75th Congress, the Senate decisively rejected the cloture motion to end the filibuster against the anti-lynching bill, 37 to 51.

Though proponents of the measure announced they would fight on, the vote virtually dooms the drive against lynching at this session of Congress. Before the vote was taken the quintessence of the protracted and bitterly contested argument was boiled down into a final hour of debate.

There was the embattled South, represented by the lashing tongue of Senator Carter Glass of Virginia; the emotional and gruesome tirade against lynching given by Matthew M. Neely (D) of West Virginia; the taunting retort from the South from Senator Tom Connally (D) of Texas, and the cold, aloof comment of Charles L. McNary (R) of Oregon, leader of the Republican bloc, withdrawing his faction from the fray.

The coalition of southern Democrats, and of Republicans opposed to cloture, although announcing their support of the anti-lynching bill, doomed the attempt to invoke the little used cloture procedure from the start in view of the necessity of securing two-thirds of the membership for its institution.

Galleries Crowded

As the scene unfolded, it was worth recording simply as a spectacle, with galleries crowded as they have been at no other time in this session, and over 100 members of the House crossing over from their chamber and lining the walls to see the vote, scheduled for 1 o'clock.

Something of the emotion of the scene was conveyed in the belligerent tones with which Senators cried out "aye" and "nay," after the last appeal had been made. From the first there was no doubt of the outcome and the issue never sea-sawed in the balance.

The hour's debate started with Senator Robert F. Wagner (D) of New York, sponsor of the bill, quietly reading the names of southern senators and others who had voted to institute cloture in 1933 to cut off a filibuster against the banking bill. The names included Glass, Bailey, Byrnes, Smith of South Carolina, Harrison, McKellar, Bankhead, Connally, Vandenberg, Steiwer and others.

The list was obviously included to preclude the idea, vigorously advanced by subsequent speakers, that the real issue at the moment was not lynching but the "gag" rule.

Account of Lynchings

A harrowing, not to say gruesome account of recent lynchings took the time of Mr. Neely, final speaker for the bill in a nervous, passionate address. It can not be said that the grim details of these atrocities have not been heard in the Senate with the agonizing details heaped on by the West Virginian. As he ended, the opponents of the measure brought up a man venerated as few others in the body, the testy-tongued veteran, Mr. Glass.

The bill, he charged in slow, southern drawl, was an "unconstitutional invasion of the police power of the

(Continued on Page 17, Column 1)

News! A Dispute Is Settled

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

GENEVA, Jan. 27—The League of Nations Council has quickly justified the confidence shown in its impartiality by the French and Turkish Governments over the dispute regarding the Sanjak (district) of Alexandretta on the border between Turkey and the French mandate of Syria.

Turkish dissatisfaction with the regulations drawn up by a special League committee for the first elections in the Sanjak was smoothed over in conferences yesterday between representatives of Turkey, France, and the League Council.

Arrangements for the election under League supervision will be resumed immediately.

The dispute over this frontier Province was settled in the main a year ago through the good offices of the League which took over the work of drafting the fundamental law for the Sanjak.

It was then agreed that when Syria, as a result of its treaty with France, becomes independent two years hence, the Sanjak will be organized as an autonomous Province with certain reservations.

A customs and monetary union with Syria governs much of the District's commercial affairs, while its foreign affairs will be controlled by Syria, subject to the League Council's right of veto. The problem of guaranteeing the territorial integrity of the Sanjak comes within the terms of a Franco-Turkish treaty.

The Turkish element is strong in the Sanjak, owing to the number of Turks of the old school who have settled there to escape Kemal Ataturk's vigorous measures for the westernization of the country.

Alexandretta path smoothed: Page 3.

Politics Seen In Promotion For Jackson

Nomination to Succeed Reed Is Viewed as Step to Higher Honors

An Early Boom

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27—Nomination of Robert H. Jackson of Jamestown, N. Y., as Solicitor-General of the United States, which President Roosevelt sent today to the Senate, casts some doubt on the future of the anti-monopoly drive which had been in his charge, and opens up a speculative road to the political future.

For Mr. Jackson, an active and relatively youthful protégé of the President, had not only been his spearhead in the drive against trusts and concentrations, but was also earmarked as a possible Democratic nominee for the governorship of New York. The general interpretation in Washington is that his elevation to the Solicitor-Generalship is to place him on a springboard whence he can leap to Albany.

"Greater Worlds to Conquer"

After Albany, the political talk continues, there are greater worlds to conquer, and more than one New York Governor has been both presidential nominee and ultimately President. But Mr. Jackson's potential political boom thrusts its head above ground very early in the season; indeed, the stern winds of winter are still blowing, and it is questionable whether a tender plant can survive against the stiff rivalries that are immediately invited.

Sticking closer to the immediate facts, the President has elevated to his No. 2 law office one of his ablest younger lawyers, and the man who has been leading his latest crusade. Mr. Jackson, moreover, did yeoman service during the whole of last year's Supreme Court fight, and has been a frequent expositor of the New Deal's economic ideas.

On the other side of the economic-theory fence is Donald H. Richberg, whose speech last night in New York was described by an intimate associate as "the most important of his career." From Mr. Richberg's viewpoint, therefore, it may be inferred that he regards as excellent chances of persuading President Roosevelt to control rather than to crush monopolies.

Issue Unsettled

Both Messrs. Jackson and Richberg have been seeking presidential approval of their different methods of tackling the monopoly problem, both are confident of White House support, but to outside observers the issue appears still unsettled.

Similarly, the build-up of Mr. Jackson for presidential candidacy in 1940 may not necessarily run through Albany. Mr. Jackson's chances of getting the Democratic nomination in New York is by no means easy, the professional poli-

(Continued on Page 7, Column 4)

Robert H. Jackson upholds his attacks on monopoly: Financial Page.

Donald R. Richberg urges freedom for business under Federal eye: Financial Page.

Italy Takes Over in Ethiopia

Wide World

Ethiopian Chieftains Greet the New Italian Viceroy

Duke of Aosta Viceroy of Ethiopia

Marshal Rodolfo Graziani Aosta's Predecessor as Viceroy

Military Setback To Italy Claimed By Ethiopians

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Jan. 27—Despite Italian denials there are solid grounds for believing that Italy recently has suffered serious military setbacks in Ethiopia.

According to a statement issued by the Ethiopian Legation, Italian and Eritrean fatalities in the last two months exceed 6,000. Three battalions of Eritreans have deserted and are now fighting on the Ethiopian side, the statement claims, and it adds that considerable quantities of arms and ammunition have been captured, as well as 40 lorries.

Independent advices reaching London indicate that the claim isn't far from the truth. Practically all of the region round Lake Tana has been lost by the Italians, this source declares. The district round Hara is understood to be comparatively quiet, but the Italians have still failed to penetrate the southwestern parts of the country.

The Ethiopian statement claims in this connection that part of Tigre and Gojjam have revolted and that in Wallega and Ambo districts "the Ethiopians remain masters of the situation."

There is also independent testimony to the fact that the Italian High Command is perturbed over the situation. Indeed, the recent replacement of Marshal Rodolfo Graziani by the Duke of Aosta is accepted here as evidence that the policy of the former Viceroy has not proved successful.

ROME, Jan. 27—Inquiries made in Fascist official quarters concerning alleged disorders and large-scale desertions in the Italian East African Empire elicited denial.

One possible explanation given here of the reports spread by the Ethiopian Legation in London of the present situation in Ethiopia is the desire of Haile Selassie and his followers to focus attention on the Ethiopian question while the Council of the League of Nations is sitting at Geneva.

The object of the maneuver would be to prevent or at least retard as much as possible recognition of the Italian Empire on the part of those states which are known to favor such steps. At any rate Italian quarters do not seem perturbed by the rumors.

It is pointed out in Rome that the situation in Ethiopia from a military standpoint is excellent in every respect and that the progress of Italian penetration is proceeding according to plan.

It is claimed that applications from Italians to go to Ethiopia are so great that only a small percentage of them can be accepted—an indication that order reigns in the Empire. It is also claimed that the number of Italian white troops in the Empire is considerably smaller today than a year and a half ago when the military campaign proper came to an end and that the number of Ethiopians who are helping the Italians extend their occupation in the Empire is constantly increasing.

Italians stress agriculture in development of Ethiopia: Page 3.

France Seeks to Abolish Treaty Limit on Battleships

PARIS, Jan. 27 (AP)—The Chamber of Deputies Naval Committee, concerned over Italian battleship construction and Japanese activities in the Orient, went on record yesterday in favor of abolishing clauses of the 1936 London Naval Treaty limiting battleships to 35,000 tons.

The Deputies decided at previous meetings to urge construction of two 42,000-ton warships to offset Italy's two new 35,000-ton battleships, but yesterday was the first time their attitude was recorded officially.

Jean Michel Renaitour, Chairman of the Navy Committee, reviewed naval construction programs of foreign powers—particularly Italy—and stressed the necessity of taking measures to speed up French construction. He expressed the belief France should regain the right to build ships as big as she wants. The committee agreed.

Revision Is Sought

Gratien Candace, Navy budget reporter, previously had reported that an exchange of views looking toward revision of the London Treaty had been started between the United States, Great Britain and France.

Great Britain, the United States and France agreed in the London Treaty that for the period of 1937-1942, inclusive, that they would exchange information on new naval construction and adhere to specified limitations, but escape clauses in the Treaty permitted release of signatories from the restrictions if a non-Treaty power exceeded them.

M. Candace said recently that Japan was known to be building 46,000-ton ships. Japan has denied categorically she is constructing or is intending to construct "such big battleships." Japan, however, said it was impossible to mention definite tonnage of new vessels.

Causes of Concern

M. Renaitour told the Navy Committee the Government was concerned over the Siamese naval building program "which threatened to make the naval situation in French Indo-China very precarious."

"Siam has made a very considerable naval effort in the Far East," M. Renaitour said.

The Committee voted to ask William Bertrand, Minister of the Navy, Edouard Daladier, Defense Minister, and Theodore Steeg, Minister of Colonies, to make known the Government's policy for defense of France's far eastern possessions.

The Committee meeting came after it was announced at the Foreign Ministry that the French Ambassador to Tokyo had asked Kensuke Horinouchi, Vice Minister of Foreign Affairs, for details regarding an attempted Japanese troop landing on the Island of Hainan.

On Jan. 21 Japanese marines were reported to have attempted a landing on this island, which dominates the sea approaches to the northern part of French Indo-China. Heavy fire from Chinese forces prevented the landing.

Intimate Message From Washington

What Do Anti-Trust Laws Mean? Nobody Knows—How Enforced? Nobody Can Tell—What Is Penalty for Violation? Anybody's Guess

By the Monitor's Washington Bureau

Washington, Jan. 27

Probably the dominant social-political question today in Washington is how to control trusts, monopolies and concentration of wealth generally. One way is through the specific bans and prohibitions of the traditional anti-trust laws; another is for the Government to sit in at the council tables of cartels, trade institutes and what not, and supervise affairs directly.

The first method has been tried for half a century and the latest annual report of the Justice Department once more reiterates the poor results. So little has anti-price fixing control prevailed that 40 companies recently submitted to the Government itself identical bids of $17,148.60 for a cement contract!

The other means, of accepting great cartels as inevitable and controlling them by supervision, had its first big trial in NRA, and was unanimously rejected by the Supreme Court. Mr. Roosevelt may seek to revive the method in his special message to Congress which is waited here with keen interest. Meanwhile, the biggest anti-trust case in history, in some particulars, was decided last Saturday at Madison, Wisconsin, where a jury found 16 oil firms guilty of a price-fixing conspiracy. This was a dramatic instance of the effort to combat trusts by the first method, specific prohibition, and it offers a valuable object lesson.

Some Confusion

There is some danger, however, that the lesson will be confused. A great many editorial expressions on the Madison verdict, for example, extenuate the oil companies on the ground that they were merely continuing NRA code practice. "The Government unjustly penalizes them for doing now," it is argued, "what it previously required them to do." There may be some truth in the contention although it is hotly denied by the Justice Department. But in any event there is real danger of over-simplification in such an analogy.

It was a definite part of the old NRA codes that big business should accept certain obligations along with certain privileges: it got concessions as to price-fixing but in return had to bargain collectively, and above all had to submit to Federal supervision, including representation by consumers and the public. It is obvious that a NRA code without these obligations, and with only these privileges, is no NRA code at all. In general terms then, it is perfectly reasonable that the Government should prohibit price-fixing practices today which it previously agreed to.

But in the case of the 16 big oil companies, the matter goes much farther. The Justice Department affirms positively that the NRA never at any time countenanced such practices as were flagrantly employed in the great mid-continental oil field in 1935 and 1936 to raise and maintain prices. And for better or worse a jury of 12 farmers and small-town business men of Wisconsin agreed with the Justice Department.

Two Sides to It

The matter is too long to recapitulate here, and of course there are two sides to it. But the anti-trust division charges that the convicted executives and companies went far beyond anything permitted or known by the oil codes; that they were warned on occasions by the Justice Department, and that in one instance back in the time of the codes, the ringleader specifically declared he was operating on his own responsibility, and did not want the NRA's blessing.

So much for the case. But now comes a bigger issue, the efficacy of this piecemeal method of law enforcement itself, even at its maximum of success in the Madison verdict. It is estimated that as a result of the conspiracy, gasoline prices in the affected area were unlawfully boosted two cents a gallon for 4,000,000,000 gallons sold a year, and that this lasted a year and a half. That means the companies benefited by $120,000,000 at the expense of jobbers and public.

What is the penalty? Maximum fines which the judge can impose are $5000 per defendant, or a possible $200,000, all told. There may also be jail sentences, and perhaps the companies must pay costs. But to get this verdict a grand jury sat in the case seven months and a regular jury nearly four months. The case took $150,000 of the limited funds of the anti-trust division, which may or may not be returned. The case is likely to be appealed to the Circuit Court and to the Supreme Court. Furthermore, trial has not even begun on the second of the two big cases which have been brought against the oil companies.

These facts well illustrate the immense rewards which exist for successful price-fixing, legal or illegal; the time and money required by the Government to curb them in only one case, and the uncertainty involved, even when maximum success is attained.

Summing up, the anti-trust laws today are confused and uncertain; rewards for violation are tremendous; enforcement is unreliable and costly; past administrations have countenanced or condoned hair-line violation while at all times the laws' ambiguity gives a substantial degree of federal discretion. Here then is a tolerated legal no man's land which cannot be cleared up till basic matters of federal policy are decided.

More Money in Lithuania

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

KAUNAS, Lithuania—More money is circulating in this country today than at any time since the introduction of the litas currency in 1922. It is estimated that 141,000,000 litas (about $23,500,000) are now in circulation. During pre-crisis years, the largest circulation was recorded on Sept. 30, 1931, when the figure was 132,300,000 litas.

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Vivisection: U. S. Backward

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27—The United States is the most backward of all nations in its protection of dumb animals, advocates of anti-vivisection legislation told a House subcommittee today.

The anti-vivisectionists appeared in support of the Quinn Bill to prohibit experiments on living dogs in the District of Columbia. If successful here, they would extend their efforts to the States.

The congressional hearing was the first held on the subject of vivisection since 1930. Proponents of the cause let their case rest during the depression years when congressional dockets were crowded with emergency legislation.

Reporting that medical experiments involving cruelty to live dogs were increasing, Miss Elizabeth Howry, President of the Animal Defense and Anti-Vivisection Society, Inc., pointed to Great Britain, the Scandinavian countries, and Mexico as being more advanced than the United States in humane legislation.

"A study of all American law regarding cruel practices on dumb creatures shows that in not a single State of the Union do the statutes touch the inhumane practices which prevail among a certain class of laboratory professional," Miss Howry declared. "The law today admits there are cruelties in the laboratory, but sets up a double standard.

"This hearing is being watched by thousands of American citizens who hope with us that you will pass a humane law for the District of Columbia. Also, in foreign countries the interest is great.

"We do not indulge in highly paid lobbies nor do we ask police power, but neither do we feel that any small group which happens to be in control of medicine politics should be vested with these privileges."

Miss Howry said that experiments reported to the American Association for Advancement of Science in Indianapolis recently showed that "dogs were purposely kept in torture" and were the "victims of curiosity not at all applicable to human beings."

Gangs steal dogs in one city and sell them to laboratories in other cities where they cannot be traced, she told the Committee.

Speaking on vaccinations and serums, Dr. William H. Hay, inventor of a diet system, said he would be in favor of them if the results had justified the torture involved in experimentation.

"After all these years," he declared, "no one has increased human life or decreased human sufferings to the point where these cruelties can be justified."

Thirty-two states not enforcing smalpox vaccination laws have less smallpox than the 16 that require it, Dr. Hay said.

Representatives of the American Medical Association and the Public Health Service will appear later to oppose the bill.

Zog to Wed Girl Of American Blood

TIRANA, Albania, Jan. 27 (AP)—Albanian court circles today confirmed the engagement of King Zog to the Hungarian Countess Geraldine Apponyi, whose mother was an American. They said an official announcement would be made shortly.

The Countess, daughter of the former Gladys Virginia Stewart of New York and Count Julius Nagy-Apponyi, recently arrived in Tirana, accompanied by three relatives. She recently gave up a post in the Budapest National Museum, at a salary of $45 a month.

It was not disclosed how religious questions raised by the fact that the King is a Muhammadan and the Countess a Roman Catholic of a family holding papal titles would be solved.

Increased Farm Aid Promised in Quebec

QUEBEC, Jan. 27 (CP)—The Union Nationale Government of Premier Maurice Duplessis promised more aid to agriculture, Quebec's basic industry, in the speech from the Throne read by Lieut. Gov. E. L. Patenaude yesterday at the opening of the third session of the twentieth Legislature.

Legislation to be introduced in the session, as forecast by the Throne speech, includes additional funds for farm loans, extension of agricultural education, and development of the dairy industry.

Measures will be introduced, the speech said, to stabilize the forest industry, to aid colonization of unoccupied lands no longer part of the public domain; to aid rural school teachers, to improve technical education, to develop fisheries, and to improve provincial roads.

U.S. Exchanges Views on Navy With Britain

London Discussions Pave Way for President's Coming Message

World Aspects

No Commitments Reported on Question of Navy Co-operation

By Joseph C. Harsch
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27—Extensive exchanges of views on naval matters between American and British officials took place in London during the first three weeks of this month, providing an important part of the background for President Roosevelt's naval expansion plans which are nearly complete and will be made public shortly, it is learned here today.

The exchanges were primarily for the purpose of clarifying, if possible, the uncertainty which exists everywhere as to future character of the now rapidly developing world naval race. Incidental to this is believed to have been a tentative effort at examination of the possible contributions which the British and the United States navies would make in the event of developments in the Far East which would lead both nations to decide on "positive action" against Japanese aggression.

The discussions are reported in reliable quarters to have been extremely helpful on the first point and to have removed considerable misunderstanding between London and Washington. But on the question of possible naval co-operation it is believed that no positive commitments were made, and that no real meeting of minds was reached even on a hypothetical basis.

Basis of Conversations

The conversations resulted from increasing uncertainty which developed here during the closing weeks of 1937 as to the character of new naval construction plans in Europe, particularly in Britain. Anxious to know more fully what types or sizes of ships will probably be laid down discussions were opened in London and the Navy sent Capt. Royal E. Ingersoll, chief of the Navy's War Plans Division, who was technical adviser to the American delegation at the 1936 Naval Conference, to participate and bring back, if possible, information which would help the Administration to base its own naval plans on fact rather than rumor.

These conversations ended about a week ago. An important reason for the long delay in the delivery of the President's special message to Congress on rearmament was the desirability of waiting until the report was in hand. It has now been received and the message is expected to go to Congress within the next few days.

The central element of uncertainty in preparing the new naval plans has long been the character of new Japanese naval construction. There have been numerous rumors that Japan has under construction at least two battleships of 46,000 tons size, mounting 18-inch guns. There were also reports that both Britain and France were planning to meet the Japanese departure from the 35,000-ton treaty limit on the size of battleships by invoking the escape clauses of the treaty and building in the larger sizes.

Japan's Activities

Latest information tends to confirm the report that Japan has already started battleships which will exceed the treaty limits both in size and guns and therefore also to reveal that abandonment of the treaty limits by the signatories is in process. Japan was not a signatory and the others agreed to be bound by the battleship limits only if Japan did not exceed them. The probability is accepted in informed quarters that the two new battleships provided in the pending naval appropriation bill will be designed to meet the size of the new Japanese ships, as also will be any further battleships resulting from the President's special message.

This means that while the first pair of new American battleships now under construction, the Washington and North Carolina, will be of the 35,000 ton treaty size, further construction will mark a resumption of building in the 40,000 to 43,000 class which was abandoned under terms of the Washington Naval Conference of 1922.

The London conversations are not believed to have included any detailed consideration of the question of possible Anglo-American naval co-operation—a question which has been actively considered here ever since the Japanese invasion of China began and which was weighed seriously at the time of the bombing of the U. S. Gunboat Panay. This question does not bear directly on the President's naval expansion plans, but does have extremely important immediate application to the current Administration trend towards a more active American policy against Japanese aggression.

Abstract Discussion

Both London and Washington have been repeatedly seeking to "feel" each other out on this question since the beginning of the Japanese invasion of China. Both have studied the problem in the abstract. As far back as early September, President Roosevelt is known to have discussed with visitors at Hyde Park the possibility and practicability of a long-range naval blockade of Japan. Reports of this

(Continued on Page 4, Column 3)

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Germany Prepares Airports For Expansion of Patronage

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN—The Third Reich is busily preparing to accommodate its airdromes to the traffic of the future. Almost all its air fields are being enlarged to a size to serve not only tomorrow's needs but also possible ones of decades after.

The most up-to-date airship field, near Frankfort on-the-Main, is ready for the trans-Atlantic flights, to North and South America, which will be undertaken when the necessary supplies of helium come from the United States. Among the airdromes that at Berlin-Tempelhof is today the finest in Germany, and one of the most conveniently situated in the world. But, at the end of 1938, it is claimed that it will be the largest, safest and most modern airdrome in the world. Prof. Ernst Sagebiel, the architect of the Reich Air Ministry, working under Air Minister Col. Gen. Hermann Göring and according to certain ideas laid down by Reichführer Hitler, has been entrusted with this work and judging by what has already been done, the combined ideas will product a magnificent air field.

Large Tract Available

Berlin, of all the world's greatest cities, appears most fortunate in having at its disposal so large an unbuilt-up area so near to its center, which can be used as an airport. While other cities have to provide transport for passengers from airport to city center, here Tempelhof can be reached in a matter of minutes by either suburban railway, underground or street car.

With the aim in all building projects to be ahead of the time, and also to help continue employment, the National Socialist regime has concentrated upon building a gigantic airport. Air traffic has grown from 9,000 air passengers using Tempelhof in 1925, to 220,000 in 1936,—the last available figure.

The new Tempelhof airport is being built on a new site alongside the old one. To the present grounds have been added large open tracts extending to the suburban railway; the former May Field where the National Socialists celebrated Labor Day in earlier years, parts of an old churchyard and of a public park.

The new landing ground, three times the size of the present one, is elliptical in form, with a diagonal axis of more than one mile and a half and a transverse axis of just over a mile. Things have been so arranged that the airport buildings will be in the northwest corner, nearest to the center of the city.

Commodious Reception Hall

The administrative buildings are faced with light yellow sandstone from South Germany and produce a striking effect. The most monumental building is the reception hall, the approach to which is a forecourt with arcades, and will contain a post office and shops. The main reception hall, 92 by 9 meters, will be much like a railway station with a tourist bureau, bookstalls, newspaper stands and shops.

From this hall the ways divide. The local visitors can go by elevator direct to the restaurant on the landing ground or to the roof terrace, while the passengers go down to the departure platform. Here are booking offices and the customs office and special sections for passengers to places within Germany, and for those traveling abroad.

At the end, facing the landing ground, is a huge glass wall. Passengers and luggage will reach the arrival and departure platform (Flugsteig) by different ways and will be at different levels. This platform is 380 meters long. An innovation greatly adding to the passengers' personal comfort will be that all the airplanes can draw up from the landing grounds at a covered platfrom. On both sides of the platform are to be airplane halls and on their roofs large stands for spectators.

For foreigners who are only transit passengers, a free port with its own restaurant is being built, so that they will be saved the inconvenience of customs control.

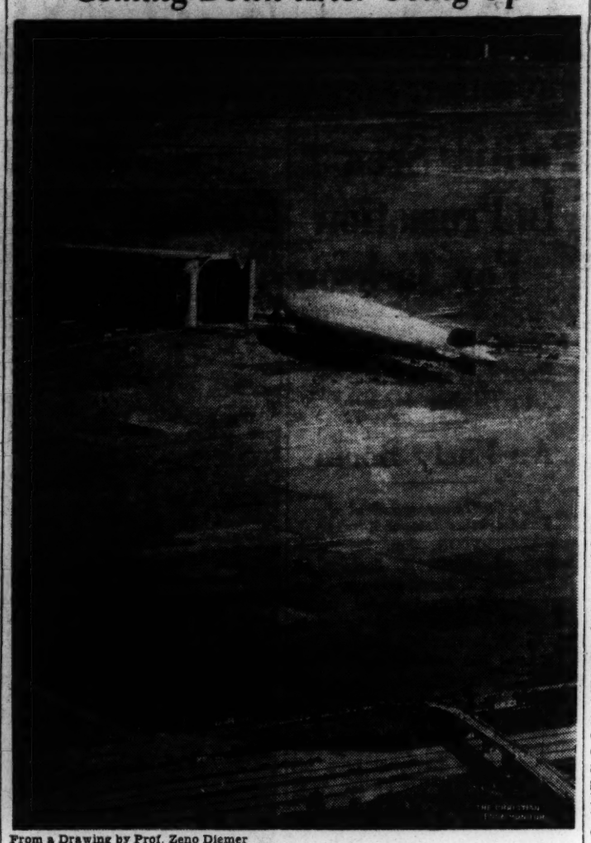
Stadium for Air Exhibitions

Tempelhof airport is very popular with Berliners, many of whom have been accustomed in years past to spend pleasant summer hours in the roof café, watching the airplanes come and go. In future, their number will be greatly increased, for it is planned to make this airport serve as a stadium for aviation exhibitions. It will be possible for a dozen airplanes to start or arrive simultaneously and there will be accommodation for 100,000 spectators at such displays.

Munich and Stuttgart are also to have new airports, since in both cases the present ones are considered inadequate or inconveniently situated. The main building of the new airport at Munich-Riem will have a tower about 35 meters high, and adjoining will be, on the one side, four airplane hangars, each 400 meters long, and on the other café restaurants with garden terraces. Riem is over nine miles from the center of Munich, but it is said to be well situated, as it is free from fogs. Stuttgart's new airfield, which is placed near the main automobile highway, Stuttgart-Ulm, will be five miles nearer the city than the old one.

Germany's new airfield schemes indicate that this country intends to play in future aviation the part to which it is entitled by its high standing in technical development. Political and other misunderstandings in the international field today prevent the full exploitation of aviation. But when improvement comes, Germany hopes to be ready with up-to-date machines, trained personnel and modern airports to have a good share in air patronage.

Coming Down After Going Up



From a Drawing by Prof. Zeno Diemer

Germany Expands Flying Facilities

View Shows Airplane and Dirigible Port Near Frankfort-on-the-Main and the German State Highway to Heidelberg

Shanghai Foreigners Patient With Japanese

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SHANGHAI — Industrial productivity of Shanghai is off at least 75 per cent but the rumor factories have been going full blast for these many months.

First it was military matters. Then, with the withdrawal of Chinese forces, the debate began as to "how far the Japanese will go in seizing Shanghai." Finally, things are beginning to settle into clearer general outlines, although the definition of details will probably continue for months still to come.

In brief, the Japanese feel themselves inheritors to whatever rights and privileges the Chinese exercised with reference to the at-least-theoretically neutral International Settlement and French Concession, but they express themselves as willing to be moderate in taking over these functions and they disclaim any desire to go farther than the Chinese did in bearing down upon privileges held by foreigners under extraterritorial status.

For this much thanks are being given, even though nobody feels precisely pleased at the notion of such things as Japanese censorship over telegraphs and mails.

It is freely conceded that there are headstrong officers among the younger Japanese military and that these may take the bit in their teeth and run away—but wisdom is felt to dictate that such a tendency be offset by a moderate attitude on the part of the foreign authorities in letting be what must be. In other words, if the foreign officials do not get excited and develop obstructionistic inclinations with regard to points on which they must lose out in the end, this is expected to make the task of adjustment easier all around and specifically to provide insurance against illiberal tactics by the Japanese.

Thus in the matter of censorship, much had already been done, particularly by the heads of the Settlement, to suppress openly anti-Japanese publications and organizations before Japanese military authorities got around to voice their desires. In the same way, foreigners privately exerted some influence upon leading Chinese, marked men who could not disassociate themselves from war work, to remove themselves elsewhere—not because the foreigners were not willing to do everything they could to prevent anything savoring of political persecution but because they knew the limitations of their strength and felt that these leading Chinese should themselves see that the task of giving haven to non-military, non-political Chinese would be infinitely facilitated if there were nothing to irritate the Japanese into strong action not easily resisted.

Limitations

The Shanghai Municipal Council's powers are limited by the Land Regulations, which, incidentally, cannot be altered without approval of the Chinese Government. True, a police power is conferred (though rather poorly defined), but the Shanghai Municipal Police and the Shanghai Volunteer Corps would obviously cut rather a poor figure in trying to combat a victorious Japanese army if it came to any sort of test of strength, while the defense forces sent here by the United States, Great Britain, Italy and France are not only relatively small in number but their functions are closely defined by orders from home—and these certainly do not envisage getting into squabbles over the precise status and powers of Shanghai local officialdom.

In the French Concession, matters of policy may be handled more simply than in the Settlement because everything goes directly into the jurisdiction of the French Consul-General, but while the French are not people to "push around," they are essentially practical and they have no idea of going out on any limbs which might break off abruptly.

It is obvious that nobody can wholly make out the future, and one of the most difficult factors is the reluctance of the Japanese to allow entry into closed areas where factories and farms are located, or in general to reopen the port to trade and industry. But a surprisingly patient spirit is being shown, and this is by no means surrender.

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SOS: Civil Service Cries 'Help!'

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27—In an almost unprecedented statement, the United States Civil Service Commission issued a public appeal declaring that a new raid by Senator Kenneth McKellar (D) of Tennessee on the civil service system would "frustrate" hopes of a career service.

Senator McKellar was not mentioned by name, but the amendment which he introduced last week to the independent offices appropriation bill was specifically cited.

"If the amendment goes through we might as well close up shop," a high official of the Commission declared today.

So seriously do the Commissioners regard the matter that they have issued the first general statement of the sort on pending legislation addressed to the public in a quarter of a century—at least to the best recollection of staff members.

The Commission issued a public memorandum to President Roosevelt last summer pointing to the number of civil service exemptions which were being applied to New Deal agencies, and the latter was transmitted to Congress by the White House. But the new statement is not directed to the President, but is a general release making it, in effect, an appeal to the nation at large. Such a statement, to the best of the Commission's memory, was last previously issued in the first Wilson Administration, when a bill to limit all Government jobs to six years was introduced.

Senate Confirmation

The amendment which Senator McKellar offered would require Senate confirmation for all Federal employees in Independent Offices Bill with salaries of $4,000 or over.

"This just simply makes a career service impossible," declared Walter H. Young, local representative of the National Civil Service Reform League here today.

The Independent Offices Bill covers 39 Federal agencies, to all of whom the McKellar provision would apply. Furthermore, Senator McKellar is understood to be planning to raid civil service in all other Government offices as the respective appropriation bills come before the Senate from the House.

"This proposal is in direct opposition to the stated beliefs of the President of the United States," the Commission declared in its formal statement. "The President has previously termed such legislation regrettable and unfortunate. If enacted the opportunity of American citizens to look forward to advancement in the Government service to positions of responsibility on the basis of merit and experience such as has been hoped for under the civil service law, would be frustrated."

Enemy of Extension

Senator McKellar has been an inveterate and notorious enemy of civil service extension, and is now fighting the Ramspeck Bill in the Senate which would continue 14,000 first, second and third-class postmasters under civil service. Senator McKellar's rival bill would return them to the spoils system.

The Commission's alarm over the new McKellar move is based on broader grounds than the single appropriation bill. Despite almost constant professions of support for civil service by President Roosevelt there has been a steady infiltration of spoils requirements in the upper bracket and professional category of employees in the Government offices. By requiring "Senatorial confirmation" the responsibility for appointments is routed away from the Civil Service Commission to the Senate Chamber, where "Senatorial courtesy" can block any appointee.

In recent months Senatorial confirmation has been written into law for all experts and attorneys under the Social Security Act, drawing $5000 or more; employees in the archives division paid $5000 or above above; officials getting $7500 or more in the new housing division; while such a provision was included by the Senate in the pending wages and hours bill, with the limit at $4000.

Mobilize Resistance

Already alarmed by willingness of Congress to defy civil service requirements in the foregoing cases, friends of reform are trying to mobilize resistance to new drives.

The new McKellar raid goes further than any of the foregoing, however, for it would affect 39 separate agencies and defeat civil service gains that have been accumulated in them over decades.

Individual members of the three-man Civil Service Commission were outspoken in their off-record comments: "It will just ruin the whole civil service system," one member said, "in so far as the career and professional services are concerned. It will mean there is no future in it for anybody."

The McKellar amendment would affect 23,000 positions, it was estimated.

Austria Closes 'Nazi' Rooms

VIENNA, Jan. 27 (AP)—Headquarters of Austrian National Socialists in down-town Vienna were closed today as the Government struck sharply at their activities.

Approximately $11,400 was confiscated in the bureau. A National Socialist informant admitted that the money was intended to finance countrywide demonstrations in connection with the fifth anniversary of Adolf Hitler's German chancellorship on Jan. 30.

Thirty-two National Socialist workers were arrested, but a number of them were released after long questioning.

Capt. Joseph Leopold, chief of the Austrian National Socialists, was seized but was released with the understanding that he would return to his home at Krems, Austria, where he will be under surveillance.

Maintenance of headquarters in Vienna by Captain Leopold has been a mystery for two years, since National Socialist activity is illegal in Austria. But authorities indicated today that his operations had been tolerated because it was understood that he would bring National Socialist sympathizers into the Government's Fatherland Front.

Propaganda seized at headquarters showed that this understanding was not being carried out by Captain Leopold, authorities said. They asserted that if Chancellor Kurt Schuschnigg chose to continue the cleanup there was evidence to cause the arrest of several hundred persons.

Informed persons, however, expressed belief that the Government hoped that the affair would blow over in view of international dangers involved and that further action was unlikely.

All those arrested were Austrians.

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League Changes at Stake

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

GENEVA, Jan. 27—Questions concerning revision of the League Covenant have overshadowed all others at the 100th session of the League Council which began yesterday. These questions have not been discussed even in the private meetings of the Council, but they have occupied a large share of the conferences in the hotels where so much of the League's work is done.

The situation briefly is that Britain and France do not feel that this is the right time to initiate changes in the Covenant which might be interpreted as a surrender to pressure from the totalitarian countries. But about 15 smaller countries, for a variety of reasons, feel that some action is urgently necessary in order to reassure their peoples that they are not lined up through the League in one European alliance against another.

Action Now or Later?

Soviet Russia's membership in the League also complicates matters, for some of the smaller countries, such as Switzerland, feel that Russia's presence at Geneva, combined with the absence of Germany, Italy, and Japan, converts the League into a bloc opposing the anti-Communist group.

Many of the smaller countries are determined to reconcile their position as League members with their previously expressed convictions that economic as well as military sanctions are dead and should no longer be included in the covenant. The question being discussed in Geneva today is whether they shall demand action now or defer it for a few months as Britain and France prefer.

'Neutralized State' Doubted

Switzerland, whose emphatic insistence upon neutrality was made clear when she joined the League, has reportedly demanded some immediate action and has given notice of her intention to strengthen further her declaration of neutrality accepted by the League in 1920.

Informal discussions among Swiss, French, and British delegates touched upon proposals that the League might become a neutralized state within Switzerland with a neutralized highway leading from the French border. This proposal has encountered vigorous opposition and its acceptance seems unlikely.

League Deficiencies Attributed by Eden To Absent Nations

GENEVA, Jan. 27 (AP)—British Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden attributed the League of Nations' shortcomings today to the action of those nations that have abandoned it, but reaffirmed Britain's faith in the League as an instrument of peace.

French Foreign Minister Yvon Delbos also expressed France's confidence in the League's future.

"We are compelled regretfully to recognize that by the departure of some of the League's most important members it is now faced with the fact that its area of co-operation is restricted and its ability to fulfill all functions originally contemplated for it hereby reduced," Mr. Eden declared.

He added, however, that the British Government did not consider it "inappropriate at the moment when it is the practice to acknowledge repudiation of the League by some quarters to declare its faith that the aims and ideals that have inspired the League remain unshaken."

M. Delbos, developing Mr. Eden's thesis, explained "not that the French Government closes its eyes on the difficulties the League experiences but that it sees in some of the difficulties and their consequences proof that it is necessary to unite more strongly to remedy them."

"Let us not be drawn into any sterile, embittering controversy," Mr. Eden urged, "with those who do not think and work with us at this moment. Let us, rather, hope that appeasement may be achieved which would unite all the nations in a desire once again to find the way for peace through co-operation."

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Japanese Sentry Slaps U. S. Envoy

SHANGHAI, Jan. 27 (AP)—Domei, Japanese news agency, reported today that a Japanese sentry slapped the face of John M. Allison, Third Secretary of the United States Embassy at Nanking and at present in charge there, when he sought to enter a house despite the sentry's objections.

Domei quoted a military report thus:

"Allison sought to enter a house, to which the Japanese objected, the sentry telling Allison not to enter, which Allison did not heed. The sentry slapped the American's face and prevented entry into the house."

The report asserted that the house was Chinese and held that Mr. Allison had no right to enter it. The report continued, according to Domei, that Japanese authorities had apologized and were undertaking to reach a settlement locally.

Silence, Then Cheers Greet Mrs. Roosevelt

LEXINGTON, Ky., Jan. 27 (AP)—When Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt entered the hall to address a delegation attending the Kentucky Farm Home Convention yesterday, a crowd estimated at 600 arose but remained silent.

Upon the suggestion of Dr. Frank L. McVey, president of the University of Kentucky, that "this isn't a religious meeting," the audience broke loose with an ovation lasting several minutes. Mrs. Roosevelt was accompanied by Mrs. Henry Morgenthau, wife of the Secretary of the Treasury.

Japan's Envoy Tells Reich of Gratitude

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN, Jan. 27—Germany's benevolent attitude toward Japan in the present Far Eastern conflict is highly appreciated by that country and is a happy augury of future cooperation in the economic sphere, Shigenori Togo, new Japanese Ambassador to the Third Reich, explained to the German-Japanese Society here.

Ambassador Togo declared that efforts being made in certain quarters to disturb friendly German-Japanese relations are not surprising, and he said that these relations are a thorn in the flesh for many. Such efforts, he said, would fail. Outside opposition, he felt, should lead only to closer co-operation between Germany and Japan.

Touching upon the present Far Eastern struggle, the Ambassador declared that it was Japan's policy to respect the rights of other nations in China.

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New Zealand Aids Country Libraries

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

AUCKLAND, New Zealand—By appointing a National Director of Rural Libraries the New Zealand Government has taken the first step in the reorganization of library facilities that was decided on as a result of an investigation by a Carnegie Committee.

New Zealand has many libraries, but little or no co-ordination between them. Without some system of exchange the small libraries cannot cover a wide field. The new policy aims at linking up libraries throughout the Dominion and giving smaller communities books on loan from central sources instead of money grants, thereby getting the advantage of the larger institution's range of books.

The first stage in the scheme will be assistance to communities where there are few or no facilities. A trained staff attached to the Parliamentary Library in Wellington will choose books to be loaned to small libraries. Ultimately this will be developed into a national system with a national library in Wellington as the center.

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Young Offenders Get New Start In British Columbia

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

VICTORIA, B. C.—British Columbia is launching a systematic campaign to reform and help rather than to punish juvenile offenders. Under plans put into operation by Gordon Wismer, the new provincial attorney-general, a Borstal unit has been opened where boys who have committed criminal offenses for the first time are treated more as students than as criminals.

They are not imprisoned and can escape if they care to do so. Up to now none of the 50 boys placed in this institution have attempted to leave it.

But Mr. Wismer wants to go further than this and assist the boys to re-establish themselves in civil life after they have completed the terms fixed for them by the courts. He has started a "Big Brother" movement among businessmen, each of whom agrees to act as adviser and friend to a boy who has been released from the Borstal Institution. In this way, Mr. Wismer hopes to have a job ready for each boy when he comes out into the world again and a friend who can help him to adjust himself to life. In this way the attorney-general believes that it will be possible to set the boys on the way to successful careers where otherwise they might become habitual criminals. Some of the leading businessmen of this province have agreed to support Mr. Wismer's plan.

Social Workers Get New Training In South Africa

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PRETORIA, South Africa—University training of social workers is being extended in the Union of South Africa.

The Secretary for Social Welfare stated here recently that the policy of his department in future will be to employ qualified people and that private organizations and institutions are to be amply subsidized to the same end.

His statement was made to a deputation from the Continuation Committee of the 1934 National Conference, who had pointed out that the shortage of trained workers was a most serious obstacle to the development of social welfare work in South Africa.

The necessary training has been given for some time at the universities of Pretoria and Stellenbosch and has recently been started in Johannesburg and Capetown. Two courses are offered, one for a B. A. degree in social studies, the other intended for part-time students already engaged in social work.

Jail Terms to Fit Jobs Now Proposed

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—Week end imprisonment to avoid locking up persons convicted of petty offenses on days when they might otherwise be usefully at work, is suggested by the Rev. Wilson Carlile, Honorary Chief Secretary, The Church Army, London.

The proposal is that such persons be given the option of reporting to the prison, say at 3 p. m. on Saturday. They would remain until early Monday morning when they would be released to go to their usual work. This would continue on consecutive week ends until a sentence had been completed.

The object of the proposal is to prevent loss of jobs, at the same time giving the offender a thinking time away from ordinary week end pleasures.

No, It Isn't Santa Claus

Sovfotos

The Enchanted Garden in Moscow

This garden in one of the Soviet Capital's parks is decorated with huge sculptures wrought in ice, depicting the heroes of Russian fairy tales and legends. The massive animal shown with this ancient warrior is somewhat of a reminder of Paul Bunyan's big blue ox, Babe, which measured 42 ax-handles between the ears and left the Great Lakes as geographical reminders of its hoof prints.

Italians in Ethiopia to Stress Farming

ROME, Jan. 27 (AP)—Italy has allocated by decree 12,000,000,000 lire ($631,000,000) for a vast, six-year public works program in Ethiopia.

The decree also set the Government's contribution to Italian East Africa's budget at a flat 1,000,000,000 lire ($52,583,000) annually for the next six years, plus an extraordinary contribution of 234,000,000 ($12,270,000) lire for the present fiscal year.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ADDIS ABABA—With the arrival here of the Duke of Aosta to take over the vice-regal direction of Italy's Ethiopian Conquest, the actual agricultural and mineral wealth of this region becomes a matter of considerable concern in Rome.

It may be some time before the full resources of the territory are charted. There is evidence that the Italians have been disappointed by the small amount of produce available for export following their occupation of the country. But they believe that in agriculture lies the chief value of their newly conquered colony.

A certain measure of resistance, passive and otherwise, has unquestionably developed on the part of the Ethiopians, with the result that once rich areas are not now being cultivated. But the Italians have made extensive studies of Ethiopia's potentialities, and there is considerable talk of introducing new forms of cultivation as well as large-scale production for foreign markets.

Grain Possibilities

The Italians say that various kinds of grain can be grown at different altitudes; cotton, oil seeds and rubber can be cultivated in the river valleys and wherever the land can be irrigated; coffee can be much improved in quality; bananas, sugar cane, tea and quinine may be introduced with good prospects.

It is said that oats can be grown between the 3000 and 10,500-foot level, with two crops a year, and wheat at altitudes up to 9000 feet. In most parts of Ethiopia, except the high plateau, wild cotton is found. The best districts, however, for cotton cultivation are the Shire, Gimma, Lake Margherita, and most of the river valleys.

Several kinds of oil seeds, such as linseed and sesame, are grown, and it is hoped that their cultivation can be greatly extended. Coffee, which owes its name to the district of Kaffa in Ethiopia, has long been associated also with the district of Harar; but coffee is also exported from Gimma, Sidamo, Lekemti and the Gojjam. As Italy has a trade agreement with Brazil for the import of coffee, it is intended in Ethiopia to cultivate a good quality at a reasonable price for consumption in Egypt, Europe, and the United States.

Bananas and Sugar

There are also many low-lying districts suitable for bananas, which have been most successful in Italian Somaliland. While sugar-cane can be grown in altitudes up to 6000 feet, beet sugar can be cultivated on the high plateau.

Other produce for which there seem to be possibilities are vegetables, fruits, tobacco, and olives. As hitherto the Ethiopians have grown neither vegetables nor fruits, these have to be introduced. Such vegetables as have been planted since the Italian occupation have grown with great rapidity.

Citrus fruits and olives grow wild over a considerable part of the country.

The timber resources of the southwest are said to be considerable. In the districts of Gimma, Kaffa, Saio, and the Lakes there are dense and extensive forests containing valuable woods for furniture and building purposes.

Many Kinds of Wood

In the Anfilo forest, ebony, mahogany, juniper, and different kinds of rosewood are among the 56 varieties which the forest provided.

There is also much need for the improvement, however, of various forms of live-stock. At present the chief breed of Ethiopian cattle is that known as the "zebu," recognizable by a hump on the back. These cows give but a small quantity of milk, although the fat percentage is said to nearly double that of the average European cow.

As the wool of the many breeds and cross breeds of Ethiopian sheep is poor in quantity and quality, Merino sheep (which are successfully bred in Kenya) are to be introduced into some parts of the plateau country with altitudes of between 4500 and 8500 feet.

Gold Known to Exist

Although mineral investigation is still in its early stages, some definite information is now available about minerals known to exist, and minerals believed by experts to exist, in certain districts. Gold is found in northern Eritrea and in western Ethiopia. In Eritrea, it is found near Asmara and between there and the Sudan frontier.

It has been worked on and off for hundreds of years, but, during the period before the Italian occupation of Ethiopia, it was impossible to find the capital necessary for a paying proposition. Yet some mines continued to be worked on primitive methods.

The only known source of platinum is at Iubdo, on the Bir-bir River, where the metal has been recovered for some years by an Italian concession for despatch to London. The output of Iubdo, is from 200 to 250 kilograms a year of platinum mixed with gold and other minerals in the proportion of 80 per cent platinum, 15 per cent gold, and 5 per cent other minerals; and there are prospects of increasing this output to 350 kilograms a year.

Other minerals actually known to exist are mercury in the Cher-cher district, west of Harar; coal at Debra Libanos, in the Angareb valley and near Ankober; and considerable quantities of salt in the Danakil country and on the coast at Massawa and Assab. There is potassium chloride in the Danakil country, marble near the Takazze River, and mica in many places.

While the presence of the foregoing minerals has been fully established, others are believed by experts to be present in commercial quantities. There are believed to be deposits of silver and lead in central Ethiopia; iron at Ankober, Entoto, Debra Tabor and in the districts of Arussi and Gojjam; and sulphur in the Danakil country and the Awash valley.

Italian Army Corps Is Serving in Libya

By the Associated Press

Rome

Details of Premier Mussolini's North African war machine were disclosed Jan. 21 with the publication of a decree of last July that doubled the military forces in Libya by creating an additional army corps for service there.

The new corps, it was revealed, includes six regiments of infantry, four regiments of artillery, one regiment of engineers, one sanitary company, one commissary company and one automotive center.

Early in the fall Mussolini began moving the Twentieth and Twenty-first Army Corps to Libya. An official explanation gave "the international situation" as the reason. War supplies have been concentrated in Libya in sufficient quantities, reports said, to enable the colonial army to subsist for many weeks without replenishment.

Alexandretta Path Smoothed

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

GENEVA—It was a foregone conclusion that everything possible would be done by the League Council to satisfy the protests of the Turkish Government concerning the regulations for the first elections to the Legislature of the Sanjak of Alexandretta.

Everything went smoothly from the time the fundamental law for Alexandretta was completed by a League Committee of Experts last May 15, and adopted by the Council, with full approval of France and Turkey. But when a special commission presented regulations for the first election in December, Turkey telegraphed indignant protests.

The Turkish Government complained that the commission had paid too much attention to the advice of local French officials in drawing up the election regulations, and that these officials were themselves under the influence of the non-Turkish elements at Alexandretta.

As a result, the Turkish Government claimed, a number of regulations which discriminated against the Turkish majority at Alexandretta had been included.

Chairman Denies Bias

The chairman of the League commission, T. Reid, disclaimed any bias in drawing up the regulations, and denied that any influence had been exerted on the commission by local French officials at Alexandretta. These officials had volunteered no information, he declared, and had communicated with members of the commission only when asked for specific information. Mr. Reid's reply implied that the Turkish objections were largely the consequences of misunderstanding.

The League Secretariat was confident from the beginning that the dispute could be adjusted promptly, since the Turkish Government never suggested lack of confidence in the impartiality of the League Council, nor in the League Committee of Experts which drew up the fundamental law for Alexandretta. The minor objections to election regulations appeared easy to clear up when the Council met.

The status of the Sanjak of Alexandretta is of particular interest and concern to those who are studying the evolution of colonial or semi-colonial administrations. The fundamental law of this semi-independent territory, according to the compromise agreement between Turkey and France, made Alexandretta independent in its internal affairs, with its foreign affairs conducted by Syria. The League Committee of Experts arranged to general satisfaction such complicated questions as customs administration, the position of minorities, and official languages. General supervision by the League Council was provided to assure observance of the statute.

Local Conditions Studied

The fundamental law provided for a Legislature consisting of 40 members, to be elected in two stages and for a period of four years by all male citizens who had reached the age of 20 years.

The Council appointed a commission to supervise the whole of the proceedings involved in the first elections, and this commission has spent considerable time in Alexandretta, studying local conditions. Only after such study were the election regulations drawn up, and submitted to the Council in mid-December, which have now drawn fire from the Turkish Government.

The Alexandretta situation is so complicated, and involves so many obscure local sensibilities, that it is considered remarkable that the League experts have proceeded thus far with so little friction. The Turkish objections to election regulations, while expressed somewhat strongly, have never seemed serious enough to disturb the fundamental settlement of a difficult problem.

The Jew in Latin America: Serious Problem Is Arising

By Robert Grove

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RIO DE JANEIRO, Brazil, Jan. 27—The problem of the Jew in Latin America is fast becoming a serious one. Thus far most of the difficulties have arisen in connection with the German Jews expelled from the Reich. Thousands of these have emigrated to Latin America and in many places have begun to alter, perceptibly, the face of things. To these will soon be added, judging by recent cables, Jews from Rumania, many of whom have signified their intention to migrate to Mexico and Brazil.

The problem came into focus in Brazil at about the time of the Nov. 10 coup. Dozens of Jews were harried out of the country on the grounds that they were "false tourists," and a hundred or more, on one ship, were not permitted to land at all.

A crisis was precipitated two weeks ago, when a general outcry compelled the Brazilian authorities to rescind an order expelling 800 to 1,000 Jewish emigres. It quickly became apparent that Brazil would be generally accused of acting on orders from Berlin if it drove from this country those who had been compelled to leave Germany under pressure; and any appearance of a direct link to Berlin is just what President Vargas is trying to avoid.

Suspension for Inquiry

The decision was taken, therefore, to suspend all deportations for 60 days from Jan. 13, and to undertake an exhaustive survey of the immigration problem and the status of European refugees. This inquiry is now under way, and the importance accorded to it is indicated by the presence on the commission of Francisco Campos, Minister of the Interior and Justice and chief architect of the new "corporative democracy" in Brazil. Inevitably, the entire question of the status of the Jewish population, new and old, in Brazil will come under review.

On Jan. 19, the Republic of Ecuador issued a decree which ordered that all Jews leave the nation within 30 days, explaining the action by saying that the Jews came to the country penniless and soon made fortunes which they exported in gold to their relatives abroad. The decree is to obtain for 40 years.

Latin America heretofore has been noticeably free from race prejudice and in many nations the older Jews have become completely identified with national life. In the colonial period, the Portuguese Jews left their mark on Brazil, and on the other Latin-American nations to which they went when expelled from here. And in recent times there has always been a large number of European Jews in Latin America.

Scholars Rated High

When the League of Nations sought to relocate the German-Jewish intellectuals it immediately looked to the Latin-American universities and many of the scholars were contracted by local governments for research and teaching.

Against them no word has been raised. Many of these are world-known scholars, and their contributions to learning and culture are noteworthy and highly praised.

The real and alleged reasons now for the exclusion of certain Jews from Brazil and for the emergence of the problem are manifold. Since the rise of the Integralista Party, now no longer a political group, a literature about the "Jewish peril" has come into being. Gustavo Barroso, a well-known writer and a member of that party, has written many volumes and articles on the ubiquitous and, to him, maleficent activity of the Jew in Brazilian history, from 1500 to the present.

Many of his ideas and interpretations are clearly the reflection of anti-Semitic propaganda abroad, though some small part is a symptom of a growing local nationalism and "racial" patriotism. Many prominent families of Brazil have Jewish blood, but almost nowhere do these live a separate life. They have become Roman Catholics and leaders in national life as Brazilians, not as Jews. But Senhor Barroso blames Brazil's ills on them and on the "international bankers" with whom he links them.

German Propaganda

In the second place, German propaganda and persecution of the Jews extends well beyond its borders into the very heart of Brazil itself. The fact is documented, beyond any doubt, by the November, 1937, issue of the Stürmer, published in Nuremburg.

In recent months the number of German Jews has increased rapidly, so rapidly that it is becoming difficult to find good houses to rent because the Jews have frequently taken the best. Though many of them have complied with all the police and other formalities, many others have been unable to do so and a flourishing business has come into being. This is the manufacture and sale of false documents to enable the Jewish arrival to stay in the country after his tourist permit has expired.

It is said that anywhere from 5,000 to 20,000 have entered São Paulo alone in the last few years. Those who have been able to bring their money have a standard of living superior to that of the average Brazilian, and this causes a certain amount of envy. And everywhere, in the business district, the difference between the book, photographic and art shops owned by the German Jews, between their many new restaurants and refreshment places, and between their other activities and those of the Brazilians and other foreigners is so apparent that comparisons are inevitable. Though the wise Brazilians understand that these superior shops and activities contribute to the wealth of the nation, many others look upon the successful Jewish merchant as a drainer of local wealth and as a displacer of local managers and labor.

Furthermore, the presence of German National Socialists who are constantly hounding the Jew and who aid and abet the "racial purists" among the Integralistas is complicating a problem which is progressively becoming more serious.

Kipling Fund Drive Begun in U. S.; Scholarships Part of the Memorial

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 27—Organization of a Rudyard Kipling Memorial Fund Committee in the United States to co-operate with similar groups in Great Britain, Canada and other parts of the British Empire in raising money for a permanent Kipling monument was announced here today by Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, president of Columbia University. The memorial will honor Kipling's services to the English-speaking world.

"Shortly after Rudyard Kipling's passing on Jan. 17, 1936, steps were taken in Great Britain to study the question of a suitable memorial," Dr. Butler said. "It was decided that this should include a staute of Kipling, to be placed, probably, in London, a well-equipped building for a Rudyard Kipling Library at the Imperial Service College at Windsor, and, chiefly, a fund to endow traveling fellowships and scholarships to be awarded to young men in any part of the English-speaking world to aid them in their studies and in becoming familiar with other peoples than their own who use the English language."

A distinguished committee has been organized in Great Britain with the Earl of Athlone as chairman, according to Dr. Butler. The invitation to serve as chairman of the American committee had come to him from the Earl, Dr. Butler added.

"It is hoped that a fund of at least $1,000,000 can eventually be raised," he continued. "Already more than $200,000 has been contributed in Great Britain."

In addition to Dr. Butler and Edward L. Tinker, who is secretary, the American committee consists of Maxwell Anderson, Dr. Frank Aydelotte, Ellis A. Ballard, Stephen Vincent Benét, Robert W. Bliss, Travers Brown, Willa Cather, Rear Admiral L. H. Chandler, Wilbur Cross, Rachel Crothers, John W. Davis, Charles G. Dawes, William T. Dewart, Mrs. Frank N. Doubleday, Edna Ferber, Dr. John H. Finley, Rodman Gilder, Sir Cedric Hardwicke, Alanson B. Houghton, W. T. H. Howe, Alfred C. Howell, Archer M. Huntington, Dr. Henry Barton Jacobs, Prof. David F. Jordan, Mrs. Luther Livingston, Edna St. Vincent Millay, Eugene O'Neill, John L. Newcomb, William Lyon Phelps, Col. Theodore Roosevelt, Jr., Dr. A. S. W. Rosenbach, Lincoln Schuster, Gabriel Wells, and Owen D. Young.

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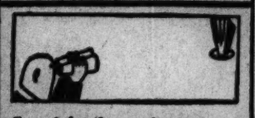
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Completion of Land Divisions Pushed by Mexican President

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO, D. F.—A general outline of the program for the remaining three years of his Administration was given by President Cardenas during his first meeting with his re-organized Cabinet.

Completion of his program of land division will continue to be the major objective of his Administration, said the President. By 1940, when his term ends, he expects all farm groups asking for land to have their needs satisfied, he said.

All highways begun during his Administration, which began in 1934, should also be completed, and he asked his Cabinet for an intensification of the work on the Government railways which are being built on the Isthmus of Tehuantepec, in the west from Tequila to Ixtlan, and in the northwest from Mazatlan to Durango. Such emphasis upon improved communications has been one of the leading characteristics of the Cardenas regime.

Work on small irrigation projects will also be increased so that the dire need of water, particularly in Indian communities recently receiving land, will be satisfied. This work will be carried on without interruption to the major dam and irrigation projects which are under way.

Plans for the use of the gambling casino at Aguascalientes, Lower California, which was recently expropriated by the Government, were revealed. They include the conversion of the casino into an industrial school for "Sons of Soldiers" and the installation of a permanent exposition of national products and a library. Funds for this adaptation will be derived from the budget for the Federal Territories.

An announcement of major importance made at the meeting was that the Mexican Government expects to begin soon the exploitation of rich iron deposits in the State of Guerrero. This, said the President, will serve to supply the large domestic market for iron, as well as a ready foreign market.

Although the President did not mention the deposits by name it is understood in authoritative mining circles here that included among them is the "Las Truchas" mine which is known to be rich in iron ore. This property formerly belonged to the Bethlehem Steel Company but title to it was lost when the company failed to complete the necessary exploitation within the time limit set by the Mexican Government.

Bethlehem Steel Company is attempting to regain control of the property through legal channels, it is reported here, but that their efforts may meet with defeat is indicated by the President's announcement of the Government's projected activities in the region. The mine has now been incorporated in the federal mineral reserves.

Repeated emphasis has been placed upon native development of the federal mineral reserves in recent months. The Secretary of National Economy has offered free information and ample rights to exploit them to individuals or workers co-operatives which will undertake new exploration and exploitation of the nation's wealth.

Efrain Buenrostro, former Sub-Secretary of the Treasury, has recently been appointed Secretary of National Economy and it is expected that under his aggressive leadership the native mining program will be considerably intensified.

Other Cabinet changes made immediately after the beginning of the New Year indicate a general "house cleaning" in the Administration. They include: Ignacio Garcia Tellez, as Secretary of the Interior; Dr. Jose Siurob as head of the Federal District; Dr. Leonides Almazan as head of the Department of Public Health; Amador Coutino as Attorney General for the Federal District and Territories, and Dr. Henrique Hernandez Alverez as head of the new Department of Public Assistance.

Another ministerial change made recently was the promotion of General Avila Comacho from Sub-Secretary to Secretary of National Defense. This was formerly the Department of War.

These changes have been made, said President Cardenas, in the interests of increased efficiency in administrative posts. It was upon this new Cabinet, generally conceded to be an improvement over the former group, that he called for aggressive labors to carry on the postulates of the Six-Year Plan.

Mine Developer

Efrain Buenrostro
Secretary of Economy in Mexico's Revised Cabinet

U.S. and Britain Exchange Views On Naval Program

(Continued from Page 1)

published in London were followed by rumors there that a strong British naval squadron including three or four battleships would be sent to Singapore.

During the Brussels Conference in December British officials approached the American delegation on the subject, but at the time Washington was concerned by a trend of public opinion against cooperation and refused to discuss it.

In the meantime, however, technical naval advice was asked by the President and he was informed by his admirals that such a blockade swinging in a great arc from the Aleutian Islands, through the Hawaiian Islands to the Dutch East Indies and Singapore could be established by the American Navy with the help of a British squadron consisting of six battleships and adequate supporting strength in cruisers, destroyers and submarines. He was informed also that such a blockade would stop about 90 per cent of all Japanese overseas trade and would as a result stifle the Japanese industrial structure in about a year.

Britain Acts Cautiously

No effort has yet been made to bring British and American naval officers together around a chart table and determine definitely what segments of the arc each would undertake to patrol and with what ships. It is understood that high British officials, carefully watching the trend of American public opinion, were unwilling to commit themselves, even in theory, to naval action unless they were certain that President Roosevelt was serious in his intentions and could bring public opinion with him. It is believed they would welcome naval action against Japan, but only provided that the United States was prepared to carry it through regardless of what might happen. Because they have been continuously skeptical of American determination to follow any such course through they have, it is believed, been extremely cautious about discussing such possibilities with American officials, and have also carefully tried to keep open their lines of diplomatic approach to Japan.

Thus there is a heavy possible cost to be weighed in the decision to take forceful naval action. Further, it seems clear that at the moment American public opinion would not support it. But this might conceivably be changed by some new Japanese excess. Naval officials must, as part of their regular duties, be prepared to apply such a blockade if they should be ordered to do so by the President, and since it remains a possibility, no matter how remote, they are anxious to have their theoretical plans as complete as possible.

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Gano Dunn
Receives Award of American Institute of Electrical Engineers

Cooper Union Head Gets Edison Medal In Electrical Field

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 27—Gano Dunn, President of Cooper Union and of the J. G. White Engineering Corporation, is the holder today of the Thomas A. Edison Medal of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers, the highest honor in the profession and a distinction shared with such men as Alexander Graham Bell, Nikola Tesla and Dr. Robert A. Millikan.

The award was made to Mr. Dunn during a ceremony heading the Institute's winter convention here last night "for distinguished contributions in extending the science and art of electrical engineering, in the development of great engineering works and for inspiring leadership in the profession."

In his acceptance address, Mr. Dunn spoke of his early associations with Edison, recalling that while working as a night telegraph operator and attending the College of the City of New York, the famous inventor offered him a job, which he declined on the advice of his professors.

Mr. Dunn became President of Cooper Union in 1935. He was the first chairman of the Engineering Foundation, research agency of the major engineering societies, and is a Past President of the United Engineering Society, the American Institute of Electrical Engineers and the New York Electrical Society. He was Chairman of the National Research Council from 1923 to 1928.

Insurance Firm Plans $10,000,000 Office Building

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 27—Plans for a 28-story unit addition to the home office of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company are on file today with the Borough of Manhattan Department of Housing and Buildings. The new structure is estimated to cost between $10,000,000 and $12,000,000.

Topped by a penthouse, the building will occupy a plot 225 feet by 197.6 feet, the west half of the block bounded by Twenty-fourth and Twenty-fifth Streets and Fourth and Madison Avenues. It will face on Madison Avenue.

In 1932 the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company opened a similar 28-story structure on the east half of the block, and thus the new program will round out a development planned years ago. Both units will form a single building, since the rear walls were so built that they could be torn away.

The central office of the company, with its familiar 50-story tower and clock, occupies the entire block just south of the new development.

While no date has been set for the start of construction, work on the addition is not expected to begin for at least 18 months. Two buildings of 17 and 18 stories which occupy the site must be razed, and preparation of the foundation will involve excavation in solid rock to a depth of four stories.

The proposed structure is to be completely air conditioned and sound proofed. It will provide working space for 3000 employees, according to company estimates. At present about 15,000 of the 50,000 Metropolitan employees are engaged at the home office.

Expansion of personnel and the need for more filing space led to the contemplated expansion, it was said. The company has owned the site for many years.

D. Everett Waid and Harvey Wiley Corbett have been engaged as architects for the proposed building.

An Evening at the Waldorf In Disk's Suave Recording

Review of Recordings

Contrasting RCA-Victor's album of swing is the new popular album this month in another tone, giving an impression of a more sophisticated popular evening. Titled "A Night at the Waldorf," it rhythmicizes music and entertainment from the popular public rooms of this New York hostelry.

First is heard Leo Reisman playing suave versions of "The Tango of the Rose" (Il Tango delle Rose), followed by "La Comparsa"—a processional rumba.

Then, as often happens as the evening moves on, a dancing crowd begins to ask for specialties. So, on the next record, Mr. Reisman obliges with a restrained, but nevertheless heated, version of "St. Louis Blues." Following that someone feels "waltzy," so Mr. Reisman offers what is to some the most popular of Strauss waltzes, "Tales from the Vienna Woods."

From the Floor

Tiring of dance music, the dancers leave the floor and Eve Symington, vibrant Waldorf entertainer, appears to sing two specialties, her "La Petite Amie," in French, followed by a markedly rhythmic but never, never vulgar "Blackman's Lullaby."

For those who prefer their rumbas and tangoes served as efficiently and perhaps as authentically, the album takes us to another room where Xavier Cugat and his orchestra do a coupling of "Estrellita," the popular song set to rumba rhythm, and "Ah, Viene La Conga," another popular Latin dance.

The album is an interesting idea in capturing the contemporary tempo and might be extended to ensnaring Fifty-second Street, the "white heat" jazz area, or perhaps even the "surrealist" jazz of Ray Scott. A quarter of a century later such disks would offer a fascinating glance backward into the times as expressed in music, for music does come fairly close to expressing an era.

Popular

If the cliché may be permitted, the song, "Bei mir bist du Schön," has mounted to overwhelming popularity on the radio. This has now extended into recording. Three new recorded versions of the song are available besides the original Victor and Decca versions recorded by Guy Lombardo and the Andrews Sisters' trio, respectively. It did not take long to discover that the tune is excellent swing material and accordingly Benny Goodman's Quartet, for Victor, has done a good slow-paced double-sided 10-inch disk. The second side offers a change in pace with "Ziggy" Elman, trumpeter, interpolating a very Hebraic swing chorus. Debuting with Victor, Kate Smith pulls the tune out of its general melancholia by an energetic version coupling with it the quite popular "There's a Goldmine in the Sky." If Miss Smith keeps up the pace of her first recordings she is very definitely headed for top billing in the Victor popular vocal field. Ella Logan, who has hitherto demonstrated her vocal swing ability for Decca, does a nice rhythmic version with her Savoy Eight though it does not come up to the Victor versions.

Fats Waller, who hasn't had a really good disk for several months, comes back strong in "Am I in Another World?" from "Start Cheering," and "My First Impression of You" from "Having a Wonderful Time," both done in Fats' best slow style. Additional effectiveness is obtained by placing a wailing Hawaiian guitar behind Fats' playing. This technique is also applied in "Neglected," a number in Fats' weary moanin' style, coupled with "Every Day's a Holiday" from the picture of the same name. Both are Victor records.

The easy style of playing, which also makes a good dance record, is carried out well by Tommy Dorsey and his orchestra in a Victor release of "Just a Simple Melody" and the rejuvenated "Little White Lies," one of Tommy's best disks to date. From its swing album Victor releases Bunny Berigan's theme song, "I Can't Get Started," and "The Prisoner's Song," both excellent bits of "kicking around" by the trumpet. Larry Clinton and orchestra, for Victor, do not come off so well in "Military Madcaps" though "Shades of Hades," on the other side, is a nice rhythmic job.

Richard Himber and his orchestra, for Victor, in "The Parade of Bands," imitates the styles of Henry Busse, Wayne King, Benny Goodman, Tommy Dorsey, Clyde McCoy and Guy Lombardo in numbers which have been prominently identified with them. Most amusing are the imitations of Wayne King's exaggerated style of saxophoning in Lehar's "Vilia," and Guy Lombardo's style in "Can I Forget You" which is complete even to an imitation of brother Carmen's singing. All this is done to show, we imagine, that the boys in the smooth bands have swing in them and can "give out" when they are "off the reservation."

Vocal

Richard Tauber, tenor, for Decca, sings Lehar's familiar "You Are My Heart's Delight" and a ballad, "When Moonbeams Softly Fall," both done well and ending in falsetto which is done by an artist who knows how. Maria Cebotari, soprano, sings, for Decca, the popular "Il Bacio" or "Kiss Waltz" of Arditi and, on the other side, the same composer's lesser known waltz, "Paria," or "Speak to Me."

In the Decca popular vocal list there are two good specialties. The Foursome, as good at vocalizing as they are with orchestras, are heard well in "Chinatown, My Chinatown," and "Sweet Georgia Brown." The Nicholas Brothers, a Negro song and dance duo, do "Wrap Your Cares in Rhythm and Dance" and "They Say We Ought to Dance," featuring the first tap routines we have heard on disks since Fred Astaire and Eleanor Powell made recordings. For those who can bear it, Connie Boswell sings a straightforward version of the "Ah So Pure" aria from Von Flotow's "Martha," with swing accompaniment, and takes that old song classic, "Home on the Range" over the hurdles.

Glen Gray and his orchestra, for Decca, do typically smooth versions of "Sweet as a Song" and "I Could Use a Dream" from the picture, "Sally, Irene and Marry." Bert Ambrose and orchestra, from Decca's English catalogue, do a neat "Swing Patrol" coupled with a "Medley of Hebrew Dances," an aftermath possibly of "Bei mir bist du Schön." Another Ambrose disk pairs "The Greatest Mistake of My Life," a waltz, with a foxtrot, "Keep Calling Me Sweetheart."

In the swing field Decca offers a comedy number, a rehash of the old popular tune, "Ma," coupled with a clever "The Big Bass Fiddle," by Candy Candido's Candy Kids; Chick Webb and orchestra bring Harlem fury to "The Dipsy Doodle" and "Midnite in a Madhouse."

Bob Crosby's Bob Cats, a swing unit from Crosby's band, "go to town" properly in "Stumbling," and, on the other side, do a practically perfect Dixieland Band interpretation of "Fidgety Feet," a number written by Messrs. La Rocca and Shields of the Dixieland band. Joe Daniels and his Drumsticks contribute some swing percussion effects to "I Can't Give You Anything But Love" and "Alexander's Ragtime Band."

Art Tatum, blind Negro soloist, contributes what is customarily known as a "flock of piano" to two "weathery" items, "Gone with the Wind" and "Stormy Weather."

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Carnegie Hero Awards Given; Girl Stars With Dual Rescue

PITTSBURGH, Jan. 27 (AP)—Fifteen acts of heroism, including the feat of an Iowa school girl in saving two youths from drowning, and struggling unsuccessfully to rescue a third, won recognition from the Carnegie Hero Fund Commission.

The Commission, at its thirty-fourth annual meeting, awarded 15 bronze medals. It supplemented awards to four men, killed while trying to save others, with pensions aggregating $2,200 a year to dependents. Dependents of two also were granted $875 to be applied as the Commission may approve.

Dorothy L. Larson, the Iowa girl whose exploit was one of the most daring, made her double rescue at Lake Hanska, Minn., July 5, 1936.

Rowboat Capsized

A rowboat capsized in water eight feet dep with Louis Thordson, Harold O. Hanson, and Orville T. Marstone. Miss Larson, swimming approximately 50 feet away, hurried to their assistance, grabbed young Thordson and towed him to wadable water, getting some help from a youth who had been swimming nearby.

Then she swam back to the other boys, floundering at a point about 100 feet from the bank.

The citation said Miss Larson towed the Hanson youth to the boat and placed his hands on it, only to have him slip off repeatedly. Finally she had to dive to bring him to the surface. The youth, who was helping her, unnamed in the citation, righted the boat.

The citation read: "Miss Larson then swam 15 feet to Marstone, who threw both arms around her neck. After a desperate struggle she was only able to save herself."

Other Awards

Following is a summary of the other awards:

William Nathaniel Banks Jr., age 10, of Newnan, Ga., for saving his cousin, 8, from drowning after a rowboat had overturned. Barham Donald Banks, Jr., age 10 of Grantville, Ga., for sharing in the same rescue. Robert Wolf of Upper Darby, Pa., for rescuing Miss Agnes C. Egan when 600 feet from the Atlantic shore in a strong current. John W. Clokey Jr. of Upper Darby, Pa., for rescuing David C. Weir, who had attempted to assist in the above rescue.

Clarence Martella of Louisville, Colo., for attempt to rescue Dominic Parrera, who broke through ice 210 feet from shore. Walter H. Dennis of Marblehead, Mass., for attempt to rescue Arthur G. Wright from drowning when their punt sank; it was dark and slightly below freezing. Eugene E. Buckley of Hood River, Ore., for rescuing Harry S. Caughey and Gertrude C. Caughey from an enraged bull.

Alex N. Wiggs of Selma, N. C., for rescuing Lumis C. Coats from electric shock and burning from contact with live wires on a pole, 43 feet from the ground. J. Earl James of Pocatello, Idaho, for helping in rescue of Harold A. Morse, who broke through thin ice 350 feet from shore. James was submerged twice. Kent S. Frost of Monticello, Utah, for assisting in the above rescue.

Medals Granted

Clifford H. Lay, of Ionia, N. Y. Medal and benefit of $60 a month to his widow. Attempted rescue of William G. Steinfeldt, from suffocation by gas 10 feet below top of a well. Roy Noel Bower of Los Angeles, Calif. Medal and benefit of $80 a month to his widow. For attempt to rescue Eugene W. McWilliams, his son Walter O. McWilliams, and Gene K. McLaughlin, from drowning when dense fog and rough waters prevented their boat from reaching shore. John Alfred Chambers. Medal to his father. For assisting in the same attempt.

Thomas K. McKenna of Ouray, Utah. Medal and benefit of $45 a month to his widow. Attempted rescue of John H. Stewart from drowning when they lost control of a rowboat in strong current.

'The Lonely Sentinel'

New York Skyline at Night, by Vincent Lopez

This striking photographic study of New York at night, by Mr. Lopez, staff photographer of the New York Sun, was awarded first prize in the pictorial class at the exhibition of the Press Photographers' Association of New York held recently.

Ohio in Tangle On the Destitute Aliens Problems

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Jan. 27 (AP)—Destitute aliens, barred from relief by the Ohio Legislature, clumped through the winter's worst blizzard yesterday to start the machinery which will make them American citizens.

In Cleveland, where one-fourth of the million-odd residents are foreign-born, government officials said 1700 persons in one week obtained blanks which months hence may qualify them for food, clothing and fuel orders.

Gov. Martin L. Davey has until next Tuesday midnight to approve or veto the action of the Legislature, which provided "only such aliens shall be entitled to relief who have filed their intention of becoming United States citizens."

Aliens already are barred from WPA work by Federal statute. Still to be decided is a question whether Ohio cities themselves can give aliens relief and yet obtain necessary State funds.

This is the latest chapter in a tangled Ohio relief situation which recently left 65,000 Cleveland families without food orders for a week.

"Many aliens are old, illiterate and mentally dull but they are just as hungry as those who have their naturalization papers," declared Fred W. Ramsey, Cleveland welfare director. He estimated 3,000 or more families faced the possibility of being barred from relief, in this, the State's largest city.

The measure awaiting Governor Davey's action also requires "every person applying for direct or work relief" to sign a statement "setting forth his financial condition and such other facts as may be required" and renew it every three months. Mr. Ramsey termed the bill "cruel, harsh, bureaucratic, extravagant, ridiculous and un-American."

The Federal relief law, effective last July 1, forced 1,000 aliens off Cleveland projects, WPA Director Joseph Alexander said. Officials said 300 aliens were eliminated from work relief at Toledo, 600 at Akron, and 450 at Youngstown, where nearly 400 requested citizenship applications in the last two weeks.

Government naturalization officials here pointed out that from one month to two years is required before the Government approves first papers necessary to qualify aliens under the proposed law. This is because a check of records is needed at the port of entry to determine if the alien legally entered the country.

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Cornell Tests Virginia Dam In Concrete Goldfish Bowl

ITHACA, N. Y., Jan. 27 (AP)—A "goldfish bowl" big as a box car has been made at Cornell University to watch the inside forces of a model power dam.

The bowl, largest of its kind, one side heavy plate glass, shows the destructive power of "white water," the boiling flow at the bottom of a high falls. It was made to learn how to curb a force equal to the flow of Niagara.

This force is the maximum height of the New River, near Radford, Va., over a 127-foot power dam now under construction for the Appalachian Power Company, subsidiary of the American Gas and Electric Corporation.

In the goldfish bowl this dam has enacted more than 150 times what may happen as its waters make their plunge. Each time the water behind the plate glass has churned for an hour over a 40-foot length of gravel which represents the river bed below the dam.

The falling water hits an unbreakable concrete apron or pavement at the foot of the dam. The problem is to find out what kind of a hurdle to set up at the down river edge of this concrete lip.

For without some obstacle to extract the energy from the rushing water, it will scour the river bed until, like Niagara's flow, it eats back, under the sill and under the dam.

In the goldfish bowl the engineers can see the eddies of the white water. These differ according to the shape of the hurdle. Some of the hurdles make the water race up concrete steps like the sides of a football stadium. Others send some of the water over the top, while the rest of it pours out of exits piercing the stadium walls.

The eddies are of all sorts. Some are vertical, like buzz saws. The more eddies the better. For these whirls extract the "energy" from the water, and decrease the scouring action on the river bed beyond.

The whirls of white water are sketched with a pencil, and afterward in the gravel of the model river, beyond the hurdles, the scoured out places are photographed.

Each night the day's tests in the Cornell goldfish bowl have been telegraphed to engineers in New York City. There they have been translated into instructions sent to New River for guidance on the next step in the dam construction.

The work at the goldfish bowl is under supervision of Ernest W. Schoder, professor of hydraulics, and A. N. Vanderlip, and is being done for Col. Frederick W. Scheidenhelm and Daniel W. Mead, Cornell alumni who are consulting engineers on the New River Dam.

Quarantine Held Up as Weapon To Force Medication

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—Despite the fact that a bill to make medical treatment of social diseases compulsory failed of passage at the last session of the Illinois State Legislature, it is apparent that the public health authorities possess a powerful weapon to enforce such treatment, even upon those who may prefer some other method.

This weapon is the quarantine by which an individual pronounced by blood tests to be suffering from active syphilis may be confined to his home, prevented from going to work or attending to any duty outside his home, and others prevented from seeing him.

The situation has been brought to public attention here by legal protests made on behalf of two young men. One of them voluntarily went to one of the 35 social hygiene clinics maintained by the Chicago Board of Health to ascertain whether disease was to blame for certain bodily manifestations, intending thereafter to undergo treatment other than medical. A blood test indicated the presence of syphilis and the authorities went to the young man's home and placed him under quarantine.

Moreover, suspecting the man's brother of being infected, the authorities threatened to place him under quarantine, after the usual test. The quarantine in this instance proved to be a coercive method of forcing the second man to undergo medical treatment as prescribed by the authorities.

As pointed out by attorneys acting for the two young men, the officials probably are within their legal rights in enforcing a quarantine, but there is no Illinois law requiring an individual to undergo a test to ascertain whether he has a venereal disease nor any law which can force him to undergo medical treatment. The Board of Health can quarantine any person, under the law, it is held, whom they declare to have a disease which they brand infectious. There is no legal ground anywhere in the United States for compelling a person to submit to prescribed forms of treatment for any disease.

Legal representatives of the two men point out that the health authorities probably would not for a moment quarantine a bank president or other prominent person were he found to be suffering from syphilis. The two principals in the case at point are neither prominent nor well-to-do.

A quarantine enforced under such circumstances can easily become coercion, it is pointed out. The patient is told that he must remain within the house until there is no danger of his spreading the disease. He is told by the medical doctors that the only way for him to be cured is to submit to their treatment. Unable to go to work, the individual without other means of support, even if he does not believe in medical or material agencies for the healing of disease, may quickly succumb to the suggestions of the health authorities.

Such a form of coercion, it is contended, is a violation of constitutional rights, tantamount to methods practiced only in dictatorship countries.

Radio Centers Take World To Kentucky's Mountaineers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LEXINGTON, Ky.—Up in the Kentucky mountains at points so inaccessible that even daily newspapers arrive four or five days late, mountain families who cannot afford radios are now in daily touch with the world through "listening centers" established with the aid of the University of Kentucky.

Merely broadcasting programs was not enough, the University decided some four years ago when it learned that there were many areas in the State where the need for communication was great but where the purchase of radios by individuals was out of the question. At certain times of the year, when mail was delayed for days by bad weather, these people had no contact with the outside world except by taking trips on horseback or in "jolt wagons" down the mountain sides.

The Director of Radio at the University of Kentucky embarked upon an experiment. He invited public-spirited individuals or clubs to contribute funds for the purchase of radio sets, and drew up a plan for their installation in community centers such as schools, post offices, general stores, and in some cases in homes where groups could be assembled. The one requirement was that the operator of the set should be a person of standing in the neighborhood, capable of seeing the possibilities of the listening-center system.

The first center was installed in June, 1933. Growth has not been rapid because the policy of the organizers is to make certain that each center becomes an active functioning unit, according to Elmer G. Sulzer, Director of Radio for the University. Today there are 26 such centers in operation, while more than 100 applications are on file. These will be taken care of as fast as possible.

Early in 1937 the National Youth Administration lent a hand by employing two young women supervisors to visit centers and organize listening groups for specific programs being sent out by the University station. These supervisors returned to each center every two months and in many cases found the listening groups so active that no special assistance was needed. They discovered that news broadcasts were particularly popular, and that there was also interest in agricultural programs, music and educational topics in general.

Last year the University did something new for its mountain listeners. Knowing their fondness for mountain ballads inherited from early English settlers, their ancestors, it arranged a series of 13 weekly programs of Southern Appalachian ballads especially for the listening centers. John Jacob Niles, a nationally known collector of ballads, conducted the programs.

This year a new series of the same kind is to be offered, beginning in June. "Salute to the Hills," the series is called, and each program is dedicated to some listening center. Each week Mr. Niles plans to take up a new ballad and rehearse it carefully with the groups sitting around the radio sets at listening centers. Verses of the ballad, or "word sheets," are sent each week to the centers, and in this way the university hopes to "re-educate" the mountain people in their folklore.

Rare Gobelins Land in Court

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Jan. 27 (AP)—Six seventeenth century Gobelin tapestries worth a king's ransom were under the jurisdiction of a Cleveland court today—there to remain until a judge unravels a fantastic skein of circumstances to determine their rightful owner.

Woven from designs by the Dutch artist, Peter Paul Rubens, the works of art depict scenes from Homer's Odyssey.

James W. Ryan, attorney for Morgan Brothers Warehouse of New York, said the tapestries were stolen from his clients in 1932. Until a few weeks ago their whereabouts was unknown.

G. Harold Edgel, Boston museum curator, received an offer from a Cleveland lawyer, Mr. Ryan said, to sell "six tapestries for $200,000 which are worth much more." This led to their discovery in a Cleveland storage warehouse.

Mr. Ryan started a replevin suit, contesting which are Francis Zimmer and George F. Ebenger, former operators of a Cleveland club. Mr. Zimmer declined to name an attorney who, he said, wanted to purchase the tapestries on condition that he receive a legal title.

"I asked the Department of Justice to trace them," said Mr. Zimmer, who claimed a Warren, Ohio, business man posted the tapestries as security for a $15,000 loan, in 1932. The acquaintance told him, Mr. Zimmer said, that he bought the tapestries from a man who obtained them from Fox Film Corporation at New York.

The borrower passed on two years ago without repaying the loan, Mr. Zimmer said, adding that he tried unsuccessfully to locate an heir.

Mr. Ryan explained at New York that as a result of litigation following receivership for the Fox Film Corporation, the tapestries became Morgan Brothers' property.

Common Pleas Judge Frank J. Merrick is to hear the replevin action after Feb. 5, the deadline for an answer.

Oil Concerns Face $500,000,000 Suit

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TRENTON, N. J., Jan. 27—A share of $500,000,000, estimated profits made by the Standard Oil Companies of New Jersey and New York and others since 1923 in sales of ethyl gasoline, is being sought in Chancery Court here by Francis A. Howard of Hoboken, N. J.

Claiming to have discovered the formula for the product, Mr. Howard charged fraudulent means were used by representatives of the defendants to learn the ingredients. He said he copyrighted the formula and a trademark for the high-power gasoline, naming it "Vitagas." Patents allegedly issued to the defendant concerns for ethyl were void, he contended.

Mr. Howard asks an accounting of all profit in sales of ethyl gasoline from 1923 to date and a court restraint on the defendants' further marketing the product.

The defendants have not had opportunity to answer the action.

Church Conference Elects

CHICAGO, Jan. 27 (AP)—The Rev. Dr. Robert C. Armstrong of Concord, N. H., superintendent of the Congregational and Christian Churches of New Hampshire, today was elected president of the Council of State Superintendents. His election came during the annual National Executive Conference of the Churches.

U. S. Aviation Sales Show 50 P. C. Gain

NEW YORK, Jan. 27 (AP)—Sales of airplanes, aircraft engines, and spare parts in 1937 by American aircraft factories totaled $115,076,950, an increase of 50 per cent over 1936, Leighton W. Rogers, president of the Aeronautical Chamber of Commerce, announced at the annual meeting today.

The most pronounced increase in sales was in the light machine class. As against 898 in 1936, in 1937, 1542 were sold. Military airplane deliveries last year were 949 units valued at $37,095,528, as compared with 1024 units worth $26,898,906 the previous year.

"The increase in dollar volume with decrease in units delivered," said Rogers, "is explained by the fact that larger and more costly multi-engine machines were delivered last year."

Transport airplanes sold numbered 188 as compared with 94 in 1936.

U. S. Army to Restrict Number of Married Men

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27 (AP)—More than 25,000 enlisted men in the Army will be affected by the orders from corps area commanders to restrict the number of married soldiers.

Army officers estimated today that a large proportion of these men will be refused re-enlistment unless they have moved into higher pay categories in the meantime. They produced 1936 figures showing that of 107,000 enlisted men taken into consideration, 23,159 were married.

U. S. Bar to Study Federal Bureaus

SAVANNAH, Ga., Jan. 27 (AP)—The Board of Governors of the American Bar Association has appointed a committee to look into the "bureaucratic administration of matters that heretofore have been wholly in the hands of courts and judges."

Harry S. Knight of Sunbury, Pa., Secretary of the A. B. A., said the final session of the mid-winter meeting was devoted largely to discussion of recent placing of judicial authority in such Federal bureaus as the Securities and Exchange Commission, and in State bureaus such as liquor control boards.

"A committee has been given authority," Mr. Knight said, "to make a careful study as to what effect this is having upon the administration of justice and ultimately upon our form of government, and whether or not it constitutes an encroachment of the legislative and executive branches of government upon the judicial."

Names of the committeemen were not announced.

General Motors Notes Its Best Safety Year

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DETROIT, Mich., Jan. 27—General Motors Corporation today reported that 1937 was the best year in history for the safety of its plant employees.

Working more than 384,000,000 man-hours last year, employees met with only 5.15 lost-time accidents for every 1,000,000 hours they were on the job. The severity of accidents was reduced to .652 days lost for every 1000 hours worked.

In establishing the new safety record, General Motors officials cited the continuous progress in safety work so that the frequency of accidents is now approximately one-fourth of the rate existing in 1929. Partial credit for the General Motors safety showing is attributed to the nation-wide contest sponsored during the first six months of 1937 by Alfred P. Sloan, Jr., chairman of the board, in which 8000 foremen were enrolled in the drive on accidents.

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Relief Union Inquiry Urged

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 27—A demand by the Kings County Grand Jury for an immediate investigation to eliminate alleged "sinister influences" of the Workers' Alliance, an association of public relief beneficiaries, has been put before New York State and New York City welfare officials. The Jury has been engaged in an investigation of rackets here for weeks.

"This Grand Jury believes that the activities of the Workers' Alliance (unemployed division) are not conducive to proper and efficient administration of home relief, and, if continued and condoned, will ultimately work a grave injustice to the equitable and legitimate distribution of relief funds to those deserving its benefits, as well as to the taxpayers of the community," the presentment declares.

The Jury charges the Workers' Alliance with being more concerned with the extension and fostering of un-American doctrines than with the welfare of the thousands of New York City residents who depend upon the public for their support and in whose interests it ostensibly operates.

Under Observation

When informed of the charges, a spokesman for the City Department of Welfare said activities of the Workers' Alliance had been under observation for several months.

Estimates by the Grand Jury are that the cost of active membership in the organization is $1 a month, made up of 25 cents in dues and subscriptions to various causes. Since such sums are paid by relief recipients, the entire cost of the organization is underwritten with State and municipal funds.

In a reply to the Grand Jury's charges, Samuel Wiseman, Executive Secretary of the Alliance, denied the charge of intimidation and characterized the report as a "red scare" served up by District Attorney William F. X. Geoghan. The statement called for removal of Mr. Geoghan from office.

Incident Reported

To substantiate its assertion that the Workers' Alliance was primarily concerned with spreading subversive doctrines, the Grand Jury reported the following story:

"The Workers' Alliance supposedly found a young woman who was starving, and although they had funds in their treasury, no part of the funds was spent for the immediate relief of the alleged starving girl. Instead, she was referred by the Alliance to the Home Relief Agency and to the police."

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Span Described by Southey to Be Rebuilt

The Famous Suspension Bridge Connecting Wales With Anglesey Island

Historic Span to Be Rebuilt

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BANGOR, Wales—Spanning the sea from the coast of Wales to the island of Anglesey, the famous suspension bridge which the poet Southey called the "bending bridge hung high o'er Menai's strait" is to be rebuilt.

The rebuilding, to cost about £230,000, is expected to take 2½ years. Throughout that time, while engineers and workmen gradually remodel the span and lay a new floor, traffic will flow on almost uninterrupted. This is essential, for Menai bridge carries the only road connection between the Welsh mainland and the island, one of the main approaches to Ireland.

Over Bridge 110 Years

This road has been carried by the suspension bridge for more than 110 years.

The bridge was designed by Thomas Telford, a shepherd's son and one of the great engineers of the early nineteenth century. Previously, John Rennie, another famous bridge-builder who later built Waterloo bridge, London, had reported on the suitability of the Holyhead route to Ireland.

Curiously enough, the rebuilding is being carried out under the direction of a descendant of one of Thomas Telford's colleagues. He is Sir Alexander Gibb, who has come sixth in a direct line of engineers. Sir Alexander's great-grandfather, John Gibb, was one of Telford's engineers, and at the time Menai bridge was built, John Gibb's son, also called Alexander, was one of Telford's apprentices.

Appearance Retained

Telford himself became first president of the Institution of Civil Engineers. So good was his work on the rugged bridge from the coast of Wales that, when rebuilt, it will look much the same as it does today. The viaducts and brick towers are to remain exactly as they are.

The span alone, 580 feet of wrought iron, is to be taken down and a stronger steel carriageway substituted. This carriageway is to be 23 feet wide and is to have footways on each side. It is to be supported by chains of high tensile steel, and to be built up complete underneath the old one. It will be finally lifted when that has been taken down.

'Moderation' Plea to Pupils Refuted by Anti-Saloon Head

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va., Jan. 27—"A very dangerous doctrine of 'moderation,'" is the verdict of the Anti-Saloon League here, on a schoolbook which it is proposed to make standard in Virginia schools, and which was submitted to the General Assembly last week by Governor Perry, with the approval of the State Board of Education.

The dry leader pointed out that common carriers and industrial firms insist on the strictest abstinence from the use of alcohol. He insisted that the Legislature, which received a copy of the new book last week, should give careful hearing to any proposal to put into the hands of children a treatise such as that described.

"Furthermore," he said, "I am wondering if many parents would want their younger children taught the doctrine (of 'moderation') which is now the main emphasis of the brewers, distillers and other liquor interests."

Danger in Moderate Drink

The treatise, while warning that even moderate drink holds danger for youth on the highways, and its "primary danger" is that in some cases it leads to excessive use of alcohol, concludes that moderate use "does not shorten the life span" and "probably plays no important part in the perpetration of lawlessness."

The book prepared by Dr. H. B. Haag, of the Medical College of Virginia, and Dr. J. A. Waddell, of the University of Virginia, candidly deplores previous inadequate textbook discussions of whisky for "inaccuracies and deficiencies," said to be often unfortunate in their effect on "the mind of youth." As emphatically, the two authorities stress the social, moral and physical destructiveness of "abuse of alcohol" which "definitely diminishes life expectancy," causes seven to 10 per cent of all fatal automobile accidents, "definitely influences harmfully both parenthood and offspring" and contributes to immorality."

But moderate drinking frequently affects co-ordination and reflexes, particularly in the young, the writers aver. This "explains in part why it is dangerous to operate a car after one has been drinking even in moderation." In summarizing the relation of alcohol to automobile accidents, the authors say:

"Alcohol can depress the functions of the central nervous system and thereby decrease the powers of control and attention, the desire for reciprocity, and the feeling of responsibility, as well as the attributes of unselfishness and courtesy. The senses of vision, hearing, touch and position may become blunted. The reflexes and co-ordinating motor activities tend to be impaired. The very faculties which the 'rules of the road' require to be keenly alert may become sluggish or absent."

As little as one ounce of alcohol may induce this condition, the writers explain, and they reassert the maxim: "Alcohol and gasoline won't mix."

They further note that 7 to 10 per cent of all fatal accidents are attributable to alcohol. Their study, they add, is not based on their own experiments and clinical experience, but is a compilation of observations and conclusions gleaned from worthwhile and unbiased sources. It deals extensively with the effects of alcohol in moderation and excess, and it was written at the request of the General Assembly, which asked the faculties of the Medical College of Virginia and the Medical School of the University of Virginia to prepare an authoritative text, on account of "apparent difference of opinion existing between medical authorities." Such a text is required by law in Virginia schools. Dr. Waddell and Dr. Haag in their preface deplore publishers' demands for brevity. "That," they wrote, "gives the pupil little real information. He is taught that the dire consequences of over-indulgence are the sequels of any consumption whatever.

Replying to this last point, Mr. Richardson said:

"Strange Doctrine"

"I would not question the motives or ability of the authors in dealing with such a highly controversial problem as alcohol, but it does seem to me a 'strange doctrine' in view of Rule G of the railroads, and rules of air lines, industry, and athletic directors, requiring the strictest abstinence by their operatives and athletes from the use of alcoholic beverages.

"However, the fact that life insurance companies give such decided advantages to total abstainers would appear to indicate that the State of Virginia should go very slowly in putting into the hands of immature children such a treatise as the one described, and that the most careful and deliberate consideration should be given by the Legislature, with adequate hearings, when all sides of the question can be fully heard."

New British Boat Navigates Shoals

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON — Waterways of the African Gold Coast area are so shallow that a new type of vessel has been devised by British engineers to navigate them.

The Akwamu, as the new vessel is called, has the propeller built into the hull so that it can operate in only 18 inches of water. Except for this it is similar in appearance to any other motor launch.

The Akwamu has been tested for efficiency on the river Weaver in Cheshire.

Ecuador Company Fined For Using Own Currency

QUITO, Ecuador, Jan. 27 (AP)—The Government yesterday issued a decree fining the South American Development Company 50,000 sucres (about $6250) for violation of the Nation's monetary laws.

The company, financed largely by United States capital, was said to have paid its mining employees with private bills. An official of the company was quoted as saying that the company, because of the scarcity of Equadorian currency, had issued its own currency to pay a fraction of the wages due.

Canadian Parliament to Weigh Arms, Trade, and Power Plans

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, Jan. 27—Trade, social legislation, defense, foreign policy and the question of the right to export power loom as the major issues to be faced as the Canadian Parliament opens its annual session today.

Trade is likely to be the storm center of many heated debates before the revised agreement with the United States receives the ratification of the House of Commons next spring.

It appears inevitable that Canada will be asked to make some concessions in the preferences now enjoyed under the terms of the pact with Great Britain. Already opposition is forming against any move to make the slightest sacrifice of trade benefits with the United Kingdom, even though the concessions may be necessary to bring the negotiations with the United States to a successful conclusion.

Industrial groups and sectional interests which already have protested against any such consideration will find leadership for their cause in the House in the ranks of the Opposition. R. B. Bennett, Conservative leader, has started what promises to be a stern fight with declarations that no ground must be given in the matter of British preference. He has warned the Federal Government that the Dominion will be at the mercy of United States exporters, and that industries which have flourished behind protective tariffs and through preference will be smashed.

Consideration of Changes

Prime Minister W. L. Mackenzie King has declined to meet these premature attacks and has contented himself with the careful prediction that the negotiations with the United States will "undoubtedly require the consideration by Canada of possible changes in existing agreements."

Members will hear W. D. Euler, Minister of Trade and Commerce, tell what Canada's export trade has done for the Nation during the past year, which was the best since 1929. With the weight of imposing statistics behind them in their drive for freer trade and enlarged trade agreements, and with a large majority in the House, it seems quite likely that the Liberal forces will have little difficulty in gaining the complete ratification of the changes required in the tariff lists after the negotiations are completed. The preliminary parleys have been conducted since last August and the final negotiations will begin in March.

Quebec Safeguards Autonomy

Without waiting for a report from the Rowell Commission on federal-provincial relations, Mr. King intends to place unemployment insurance legislation on the statute books at the coming session.

The move will be made in defiance of the opposition shown by Premier Maurice Duplessis of Quebec, who has refused to consider any plan which would entail the revision of the British North America Act. The Quebec Premier fears for his Province's autonomy and the passage of unemployment insurance of the type outlined by the Federal Government would undoubtedly call for a change in the definition of Dominion and provincial rights and jurisdiction.

New Brunswick and Alberta have also expressed their disapproval of any change, although not so strongly as has Mr. Duplessis. In an attempt to bring these Provinces into line with the others, which have all been willing and anxious to co-operate, the Prime Minister has sent to all Provincial Premiers a draft of the proposed law to acquaint them with the nature and the full import of the new law.

Should the three Provinces persist in their intransigence Mr. King may abandon the proposed legislation on the grounds that it lacks the complete support of the Nation's governments. But if he chooses to drive it through the House he has a good chance of winning his point and the measure, if passed, would be acceptable to the British Parliament which has ruled that it will amend the BNA Act on an address from the Canadian Parliament. The consent of all nine provinces is not held necessary to alter the Constitution.

The details of the proposed changes or of the legislation setting up unemployment benefits have not yet been revealed.

Appropriation for Defense

Debates on Canada's foreign policy will be closely linked with the proposed expenditure of $35,000,000 on armaments during the coming year. This sum is almost twice as large as the appropriation for last year and will be used to carry on a program of home defense instituted by the Defense Minister, Ian Mackenzie. Coastal defenses are being built at Vancouver and work is advanced in the modernization of Canada's air force and militia.

The less tangible issue of policy will remain all the more intangible throughout the session, it is likely, unless there is a sudden, serious turn of events which closely affect Great Britain. If this should happen Mr. King would be forced by pressure within his own Government to extend and clarify his policy or lack of it, which has been couched in his insistence that the Dominion must be kept free of all commitments to Great Britain or any other nation.

The attitude of French-Canada toward defense is changing if the rout of Mr. Houde in the Montreal by-election and the complete refutal of his charges of "secret" arms pacts being signed in Ottawa, are to be taken as signs of a new point of view. Whether Quebec is swinging more in line with the Liberal defense program the result of this vote will add impetus to the demand for more arms for Canada for 1938.

Issue in Power Export

Most contentious among the sectional problems to come before the House at the next session is probably the move by the Ontario Hydro-Electric Power Commission to seek the right to export power to the United States. In defiance of the Federal Government's long-held and clearly-defined policy regarding such exports, a policy which amounted to a ban, Premier Mitchell Hepburn has proceeded to contract for the delivery of 110,000 horsepower with New York State companies.

U. S. Relations Safeguarded

The motion asking for permission to make the export will probably come from a private member and it will come clearly marked with the stamp of Mr. King's disapproval. He has held himself aloof from all Mr. Hepburn's attempts to draw him into a debate on the question but it is known here that neither he nor his Ministers have shifted from their stand that such exports would place in jeopardy the friendly relationship which exists between Canada and the United States.

Mr. King's case against the export of power has been that in the event of an emergency Canada might be required to call back power which was being sold across the border. Such action would create an awkward situation and Mr. King has a great dislike for awkward situations which might endanger the amity between Canada and the United States that he has so sedulously fostered.

Mr. Hepburn can look for little support, it is believed here. The Conservatives will be loath to support the move because it has the support of the Hepburn-Duplessis "bonne entente" and the Tories have been industriously attacking that alliance as injurious to unity of Canada. The left wing C. C. F. will frown on the whole scheme as a piece of legislation designed to help the "big interests."

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New Haven, Conn.

Wonders of Research: Big Hub Socket

Bearing constructed to hold whirl of great water-wheel generator in Tennessee—Planets fall into altered locations in sky at close of month—Days take on morning lengthening.

By the Natural Science Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

A thrust bearing, unmatched for size, shaped like a large washer, and designed to support the weight of a gigantic water-wheel generator at Pickwick Landing, Tenn., is practically finished at the East Pittsburgh works of Westinghouse.

It has a diameter of 105 inches, and it will carry a load of more than 2,500,000 pounds. It will require more than 6500 gallons of oil—enough to lubricate the engines of some 900 automobiles—to dissipate the heat generated. In order to shoulder its load, the bearing has an under surface, or "running plate," of highly polished cast iron, resting on 10 bearing shoes, the whole being submerged in a bath of oil, which forms a film between working surfaces, so that rotating parts literally float on oil. To aid in dissipating the heat generated, water cooling coils will be immersed in the oil through which will be circulated cold water at the rate of about 100 gallons per minute.

Westinghouse

"Thrust" Bearing, to Carry Waterwheel Generator at Dam

Craftsman Runs Smoothing Machine Over Running Surface and Tests Effect

Sky Scannings: Mercury

Mercury passes its ascending node at 4 a. m. on Jan. 29, which means that at that time the planet pierces the plane of the earth's orbit from the southerly side—in other words, it will cross the ecliptic.

If the sun happened to be at or near the same point in the ecliptic on this date, we would have a transit of Mercury across its face; such an occurrence is possible only at the dates when the planet is in one of its nodes, and between us and the sun. Since the earth passes Mercury's nodes on or about May 7 and Nov. 9, a transit can occur only near those dates. The next transit will take place Nov. 12, 1940.

At 8 o'clock p. m. on Jan. 29, Mercury will be in conjunction with the moon, and about 3½ degrees south of it.

Jupiter passes the sun at 7 p. m. on Jan. 29, and will become a morning star, rising before the sun in the morning. We commonly use the terms morning and evening star only with reference to the inner planets, Venus and Mercury, since they are always confined to the morning or evening sky in the near neighborhood of the sun. However, for the next two or three months Jupiter will adorn the eastern sky before dawn, and can claim the name of morning star at least for that long.

In New England, days are now 36 minutes longer than at the beginning of the year; nine minutes gain at the beginning of the day and 27 minutes at the end. The greater gain in daylight at the end of the day than at the beginning happens because the sun is nearer to the celestial equator each evening than it was in the morning, and because the sun is gaining eastward in the ecliptic faster than its daily average of 3 minutes 55 seconds. This excess accumulated in the interval between sunrise and sunset retards sunset considerably. Around the summer solstice, June 21, the opposite conditions prevail and the day shortens more rapidly in the morning than in the evening.

Fireproofing Clothes

Fireproofing of clothing and housefurnishings can be accomplished by a simple and inexpensive home process, involving use of a colorless liquid made with seven ounces of borax and three ounces of boric acid in two quarts of hot water, according to Dr. Martin Leatherman of the Bureau of Chemistry and Soils. His report is newly published Bulletin 1786 of the Department of Agriculture, obtainable by writing its Office of Information in Washington.

Below-Ground Pressure

A device which makes available wide investigations in the field of physics involving tremendous pressures has been developed at the Armour Institute of Technology, allowing materials to be squeezed with pressure up to 1,500,000 pounds per square inch. It allows the researchist to carry on studies in the laboratory under conditions existing naturally only 200 miles below the earth's surface, or within the interior of the atom.

Low-Cost Fir Plywood

Low cost housing in the United States has received considerable impetus in certain sections through the marketing of "rezited" fir plywood, which finishes like hardwood, is waterproofed, sealed, primed and treated to prevent moisture absorption, decay and grain raising. It combines low cost with beauty and permanence. The new primer, applied at the factory, makes this type of wood available especially for prefabricated buildings and some cabinet work.

Virginia Diamonds

Virginia's state geological department is once again examining records of two diamonds found within its borders. One was found in South Richmond in 1885 and the other in Tazewell County in 1912. Both were fairly large stones. Why these diamonds occurred there, is still a mystery to geologists, since the rocks in neither South Richmond nor Tazewell bear any similarity to crystalline rocks in which the stones are usually found.

Logic in Heat Control

Research recently solved the problem of which side of the bed to sleep on, for a Cornell professor. Faced with another winter of sleeping on the side facing north, the outside wall of the house he occupies, so that his wife might have the south and warmer side, he called into play his knowledge of physics, which told him that the reason his side of the bed was colder was because its heat radiates into the cold wall faster than does the heat from the opposite side.

But heat is similar to light in one respect, it is reflected from a polished surface just like light. The answer, according to the Associated Press: Two sheets of aluminum foil were hung on the north wall, so that now both sides of the bed are equally warm—or cold.

Politics Hinted As Reed's Name Goes to Senate

(Continued from Page 1)

ticians are dubious about him, and only Mr. Roosevelt's personal influence, it is felt here, would put him across. It may be decided to keep him in the Solicitor-Generalship, here, and if he is conducting a vigorous and widely publicized anti-monopoly campaign that may serve as an adequate political springboard.

But the office of Solicitor-General has wider responsibilities than conducting a particular campaign. It embodies all the law work of the Government as it is presented to the Supreme Court and the other high courts. Properly handled, it is enough for the talents of any eminent lawyer, and has been filled in years gone by, by some of the most distinguished lawyers and jurists in the nation's history. It has also been encumbered by numerous political hacks, from time to time. So, in essence, the office is what is made of it, and it still remains to be seen whether (1) Mr. Jackson turns his major energies to the high law work now before him, or (2) he continues the anti-monopoly campaign, or (3) he turns to political campaigning in New York State?

Other Retirements

All these events aroused further speculations about new Supreme Court retirements. It has been persistently calculated in Washington that other departures are to follow the two that have come already. Mr. Justice Cardozo cannot utilize the new Retirement Act, for he has not been on the bench 10 years nor attained the required age, but a special act may be pushed through Congress in view of the state of his health. This very real possibility would give the President another vacancy, but would not add to the number of "liberals" on the bench, since Mr. Justice Cardoza has consistently voted with the Brandeis-Stone group, now reinforced with Justice Black and Mr. Reed.

However, other retirements are being bruited about, also on more than a suspicion of authority. Mr. Justice Brandeis is by far the eldest member of the bench, and now that two of his younger conservative colleagues have availed themselves of the comfortable and dignified facilities of the Retirement Act, it is felt he, too, may leave. This, again, would not alter the liberal-conservative alignment.

But Mr. Justice McReynolds, next eldest occupant of the Supreme Bench, is also said to be in mood to retire, in the same quarters which accurately forecast the departure of Justices Van Devanter and Sutherland.

Dollar Line Withdraws Suit Against Government

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27 (AP)—The Dollar Steamship Line has withdrawn a suit against the Government for $5,980,000 growing out of cancellation of its ocean mail contract. This action followed granting to the line of a temporary operating differential subsidy by the Maritime Commission.

Maritime Commission officials said informally the agreement with the Dollar Line calls for a subsidy of $8000 a day. The agreement is for six months. During that period efforts will be made to work out a long term contract.

Trolley Car Able to Roam Byways Without Wires Seen for Future

NEW YORK, Jan. 27 (AP)—The trolley car of the future, equipped to leave its wires and wander over the countryside to holiday picnics and excursions, was described to the American Institute of Electrical Engineers here.

This is done with the "trolley coach," a street car on rubber tires that runs alongside the curb with long, slanting trolley poles reaching to wires strung over the middle of the street. A Diesel-electric engine enables this car to detour from its trolleys while still using its electric drive.

Five hundred wandering "trolley coaches" have already been built, said C. M. Davis of the General Electric Company, at Erie, Pa. He and other engineers predicted there would be more instead of fewer "street cars" in the future.

They said, too, that there would be more of all other types of transportation vehicles. The reason, as given by E. J. McIlraith of the Chicago surface lines, is that the American public has gone "streamlined." It wants to ride on anything that is fast and comfortable.

"We hear," he said, "that street cars are doomed; two-man operation silly; buses the only solution; small buses the perfect answer; trolley buses best service at lowest cost; elevated railways are out."

Each assertion, he declared, is both true and untrue. It all depends on the location. There are more and more places for all kinds of transportation.

One of the newest forms is the P. C. C. street car. The initials are from the Presidents' Conference Committee of Electric Railways. Five hundred of these cars, "speedy, sleek, quiet, and attractive," said Mr. McIlraith, are running in seven American cities.

Customers in Pittsburgh, where 200 of them have been put on the streets, are writing pleased letters, according to T. Fitzgerald of the Pittsburgh Railways Company.

"Agility" is the outstanding accomplishment of the P. C. C. Its meaning was explained by C. F. Hirshfeld of the Transit Research Corporation, Detroit. In these cars, standing passengers, with nothing to hold to, he said, can sustain with comfort a quick start from rest to 4.75 miles an hour in one second. This is due to steady application of the starting force.

Glass tape, a new material made from glass wool, said S. B. Cooper, of the Westinghouse Company, East Pittsburgh, Pa., is a new high-temperature insulating material that aids in making lighter motors for these cars.

"It holds great promise as the means of still further improving designs," he predicted.

Green Rejects C. I. O. Peace Offer

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27 (AP)—Any possibility of early peace between organized labor's warring factions has been swept away, it appeared today, by William Green's rejection of a proposal by John L. Lewis to merge the C. I. O. and the American Federation of Labor.

Mr. Lewis made the suggestion in a dramatic climax to his speech yesterday at the United Mine Workers' convention.

"It is just the same old thing," Mr. Green commented at Miami, Fla., where the A. F. of L. Executive Council is meeting. "No one will be deceived by it."

Mr. Green said Mr. Lewis' offer was "identical with the impossible plan" which the C. I. O. chieftain had advanced in the futile peace parleys at Washington last fall.

Same Objections

"We rejected it then," Mr. Green added, "because it would serve only to move the scene of war and dissension from outside the American Federation of Labor into its very midst. The same objections prevail now."

Mr. Green declared the Federation's original peace formula still stands, but he said he had no hopes at present for reopening negotiations.

Mr. Lewis advanced his proposal before a cheering audience.

"If the A. F. of L. is so anxious for peace," he said, "we'll make a proposal. We all want peace—peace with honor.

"If the A. F. of L. wants peace, I will recommend to the 4,000,000 members of the C. I. O. that on the first day of February they march into the A. F. of L., horse, foot, and dragoon, if the A. F. of L. will issue charters to the C. I. O. units and later call a convention to arrange details.

Alternative Proposal

"If that is not pleasing to the A. F. of L., we offer the alternative proposal that on the first day of February, the A. F. of L. unions march into the C. I. O., horse, foot, and dragoon, receive charters and hold a convention later to arrange details."

That brought the 1,900 delegates to their feet, whistling, stamping, cheering.

Mr. Lewis prefaced his peace discussion with the assertion that the growth of the C. I. O. as a force for industrial unionism had injured no labor faction.

He said the A. F. of L., traditionally based on the idea of organization by crafts, is no weaker.

"Everywhere the C. I. O. has gone in and organized a basic industry," Mr. Lewis added, "it has made it safe for the A. F. of L. to come in and gather up the butcher, the baker, and the candlestick maker.

"We've kept the wind off them . . . All they have to do in this country is to trail along behind the C. I. O. and we'll continue to keep the wind off them."

The only major issue within the miners' union—autonomy—was on today's program.

"Provisional" districts, whose officers now are appointed by the national officers, ask that they be made autonomous. They want to elect their own officers and manage their own affairs.

Mr. Lewis has decided that limited autonomy should be granted, but reserves the right to appoint district presidents and secretaries.

National officers contend the newly-organized, provisional districts lack enough experience in union affairs to be given complete independence.

The convention will act later on eight resolutions calling for President Roosevelt to seek a third term.

'Build America' Move Is Indorsed by A. F. of L.

MIAMI, Fla., Jan. 27 (AP)—The American Federation of Labor enlisted today in a campaign to develop on a national basis a "Build America" plan started by the Cleveland Building Trades Council.

The building trades department of the A. F. of L. appointed a committee to assist in the movement, and Albert Dalton, President of the Cleveland, Ohio, unit, said it was the first time workers had joined other agencies in selling housing.

The committee will co-operate with real estate men, manufacturers, and distributors of building materials to promote definite housing projects. Details remained to be worked out.

The Executive Council of the Federation yesterday moved to renew efforts for an amendment to the Wagner Act insuring the right of a majority in any craft within an industry to determine its representatives for collective bargaining.

The labor relations law now provides that representatives designated "by the majority of the employees in a unit appropriate for such purposes (collective bargaining)" shall act.

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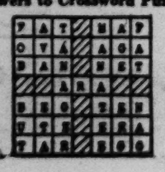

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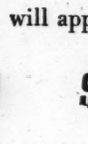

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The Home Forum

Still a Sailing World

IN THE log-book of our Aegean sailing cruise, I find the words: "That night I realized the full meaning of 'harbor.'" Harbor is one of those words from which civilization has taken the edge, and yet it is a word still full enough of romance to lead us back to ways of living that make it bear its meaning anew.

And so some of us take to the sea in sailboats. Next to the joy of deep-sea sailing is the fun of making ports and harbors come true. For months before you set out, you study maps. You read travel books, and, if you are so minded, history books. Then at last, just before you actually go to sea, you find one of those delightful sea-book shops and buy the sea-charts and the pilot-books that you will actually pore over in your cabin each day to study your route and to pick out your harbor for the night.

* * *

A PORT AND A harbor are not identical; and, when I wrote those words in the log-book, I meant "harbor." A port is a place to land your boat and is always part of a city or town. A harbor is a place to shelter your boat, and it may be anywhere that nature has put it, with no other function but that of taking care of you in a storm. I think of a port as having arms outstretched to welcome you to new places; but a harbor's arms encircle you. If civilization has dimmed the edges separating the two words, that is because sailing days are largely over.

But not in the Aegean. That is still a sailing world, a world that faces the sea and is held together by the sea. Its islands and jagged shores are full of natural inlets that make perfect shelter for its hundreds of merchant sailboats.

* * *

IT WAS IN such a natural harbor on the island of Lemnos that I wrote those words in the log-book. We had come from the Dardanelles that day, in a strong west wind that kept shifting to north and back to west in a way that presaged storm. We were headed for the port of Kastro, which our pilot-book described as a fine port of the largest town on the island. But the shifting winds made our progress slow; so that when, suddenly, we saw masts behind an ancient mole, we decided to try that uncharted harbor for the night. The mole, as we approached it, turned out to be a crumbling ancient wall, perhaps older than Roman. There was no town at all; only on the shore a stone shelter, probably a refuge for sailors who come in open boats. The harbor was not deep, but the anchor ground was good. Here we would stay for the night. When we had anchored, more sailboats came in, then an eight-oared fisherboat. We dove into the clear harbor water for a swim. My husband swam ashore to where a group of sailors gathered around an open fire. I saw them offering him coats and then a towel. These sea people never swim. But they accept what you, the stranger, do, and let you feel a part of their community.

The evening was clear and lovely. Our harbor was surrounded by hills that rolled layer after layer into mountains; by the bare brown mountains of Greece that are pure clear contour and make you think the ancient Greek sense of form may have derived in part from the line of bare mountain against blue sky and the swing of shore along blue sea. As the light sank, islands began to rise out of the sea, and finally the peak of Mt. Athos, fifty miles away.

The storm broke during the night, a terrific north storm that made our little boat shake like a leaf in autumn wind. The anchor chain tugged, but the anchor held. The sailors had not been wrong when they had made it clear to us that this ancient harbor was famous among them for its fine anchor ground. Rain poured, pounding the deck, lashing against the portholes. But we were snug and dry in our cabin, the boat safe in the harbor. No sea could develop behind that excellent old breakwater. Yes, that night I experienced for the first time the meaning of a word I had used so often. And I realized the age of the word and the unbroken tradition that kept its meaning alive in this Greek sailing world. I was glad we were stormbound here in this place that was no port, that was pure harboring shelter.

* * *

NEXT MORNING THE sun came, though the wind had lost none of its vigor. All the boats stayed in harbor. They spread out clothes and blankets to dry on their decks. Fishermen hung out their nets. It was a busy little harbor world. You felt all the boats using this day's respite to get ready anew for the struggle with the sea.

I remember the special feeling of land under my feet when, that afternoon, we went ashore for a stroll of exploration. Sheep strayed. There was no human habitation in sight. Land was as strange an element as ordinarily the sea is. I remember the sunlit beauty of the storm on blue water and the lovely curve of the shore line. But all of it, I told myself, is the unreal thing, the picture of sea. For us the sea that summer was to be element, was to be the condition of our way of life. And, even when we needed respite from it, it was in its own peaceful harbor arms we should find it.

O. P.-L.

Seated Before His Easel

WHEN painting, Vermeer undoubtedly sat at his easel instead of standing before it, as most present-day painters do. Sitting at the easel seems to have been the general custom of the Netherland painters. A minor matter, this, of standing or sitting before one's work; yet it has a bearing upon technical accomplishments. The best in modern painting is likely to be strong in respect of its values. The large notes are seen and recorded convincingly, but the lesser transitions are often slighted; objects are rendered vigorously but sometimes abruptly and petulantly. In the older painting, of the Low Countries especially, and transcendently in Vermeer, the values are well enough seen; but the diverse elements are brought into unity by an effort of intelligence rather than by a mere dabbing-on of notes that are approximately right in relation to each other. The transitions and modulations are exquisitely studied by a man who, well planted in his seat, possessed his soul in quietude instead of eagerly walking forward and back in his studio. The rendering, in brief, is suave and serene.—PHILIP L. HALE, in "Vermeer." (Boston: Hale, Cushman and Flint.)

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Moonlight at Agra

JUST as there is an unparalleled intensity about the Indian sun, so the moon seems to glow with a fuller beauty out of Indian skies. I have seen the moon-bathed heights of the Acropolis, thrilled at the wonder of Milan Cathedral under the Italian moon, stood within the Coliseum on such another night, watched the soft radiance gleam on the towers of the Kremlin, and find its way like the probings of silvery fingers among the temple groves at Nikko. But I have never found anything quite like the Indian moon, even on a South Seas beach.

It turns the Fort at Delhi into a fairyland of the Mogul days; it throws such a mantle of beauty over the shrines along the Ganges, at Benares, as relieves them of all garishness and softens the scars and the ravages of time until they become as the castles of dreams. It lies gently upon the honey-colored palace walls of Udaipur, until they lose reality and seem to drift across the vision like ethereal figments of the past.

But it is at Agra that the Indian moon comes into the fulness of its glory, because there it finds that which is worthy of it, that which, though man-made, rivals nature's own wonders and demands her full equipment of beauty, if perchance she shall equal it.

* * *

AT AGRA THE moon, having ranged across the world north and south and east and west, from pole to pole, over the farthermost seas and the remotest lands to look benignly down upon the marvels of man and nature alike, seems to pause for a little, to pause and clothe itself in a brighter radiance and a deeper effulgence that it may do justice to the beautiful thing that is there, to that climactic achievement of human hands, the matchless Taj Mahal.

Moonlight at Agra! The town itself, with its shrines and temples and ancient gardens, is a lovely spot, as lovely perhaps as any in all India. And then, as you cross the meadows and pass among the tall trees and the Parnassus-like groves on the way to the great shrine, on some night when the orb rides high, at last, if never before, India comes nigh to fulfilling your farthest flights of fancy. And by-and-by, through the trees, comes your first glimpse of the towers of the Taj, then of the dome itself.

* * *

GLEAMING WHITE BY day, now it partakes of a celestial radiance, of a perfection challenging reality. You catch your breath as you stand for a moment, paying silent homage to a beauty that is imperishable. Then you pass through the noble gateway and there in the shallow waters of the little lakes lies the reflection, a recreation dreamlike and immaculate of the noble Taj Mahal.

The grounds, many acres of them enclosed within the high surrounding walls, are all but deserted now. It is the hour for dreams to live and for happy fancies to have their way, here in the moonlight upon an ancient shrine. The gardens are flower-filled and fragrant, fragrant with the breath of the East that has no counterpart in colder Western lands. And only the occasional leap of some tiny fish in the silver-surfaced pools breaks the stillness.

Outside the groves rise high above the garden walls and throw their shadows farther and farther across flower-bed and lake, creeping ever nearer to the white walls of the Taj as the moon wanes. On one side, though, the shrine overlooks a river. Indeed, it is almost upon the bank; and, should you come here in the flood season and stand on the farther shore on a moonlit night, you would find reflected in the limpid water a perfect image of the Taj with every detail complete, such a sight as would never flee your memory though it were to displace that of every other beautiful thing your world-wanderings had revealed you.

* * *

YOU MAY NOT, of course, come within the shrine enclosure after dark without special permission from the Cantonment commander, but that can generally be secured. It is worth the endeavor; yet, even lacking it, you may approach across the moon-bathed and grove-dotted terrain until you come nigh to the walls, and over them you may contemplate the upper part of the shrine which is the fairest. Understanding is more apt to come to you then than by day, and you gain some conception of the depth of devotion which strove in this unexampled fashion to declare itself.

Out of the zeal of another faith than ours arose this unrivalled monument, yet its inspiration is a greater thing than race or color or creed. In the power of that inspiration, East and West are no longer twain, but forever united. And, as we gaze upon the Taj Mahal in the glory of the Indian moon, we must pay our homage, Occidental and Oriental alike, to a devotion that was ageless and imperishable.

M. T. G.

The Woods Like a Speckled Doe

THE woods like a speckled doe
with a slow amber fill
of morning light, the cool
of leaves ungusty that for months
have been earth's fodder
here like plush
hush every footfall.
If I lie under this twiggy tree
the birds will twitch and call
and with their heads bent double
ask what I am.

I, Gulliver, shall not answer.
I am a leaf,
a stump for them to fan
with small bright wings,
a cushion of new moss,
part of the whole woods,
the slowly-moving light,
earth's fodder,
a loose, ungusty leaf
here for my appointment
just a little early.

ROSEMARY THOMAS

By Courtesy of the Boston Museum of Fine Arts, to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

A JASPER VASE: *A Piece of Staffordshire Pottery by William Adams*

WROUGHT in blue with white relief, this vase was made by William Adams (1745-1805), one of the oldest names connected with the Staffordshire Potteries, England. The jasper ware, of which it is a fine example, resembles that made by Josiah Wedgwood. The ornament was inspired by the late Greek style, which was emulated by the neo-classic decorators.

With the Keynote of Simplicity

LONDON'S contribution to architecture is simplicity. In almost all periods English monumental architecture has been ordinary and conventional in character as compared with other countries, while English domestic architecture always had a stamp of its own.

While other countries have contributed more to the art of painting, sculpture, music, or monumental architecture, the English have cultivated evesything connected with daily life: they have made it an art to live in the right way. Sport is the music of the Englishman; he has cultivated his clothes, his furniture; he has created a language which is modern and supple, an instrument equally suited for the lawyer, the orator, the journalist or the author. Also in architecture the Englishman understands best all what is most intimately connected with his daily life, that is to say his house. This is the impression we receive from the works of modern architects, whether it is a Norman Shaw towards the end of the nineteenth century or an Edwin Lutyens during the twentieth. Their great monumental works are dull compared with the fine country houses they have created. The same is the case with most English architects of the past. We admire even Sir Christopher Wren much more for his simple and dignified houses in the *Temple* than for his most striking academic monumental buildings. And yet there is no doubt that he was keenly interested in the great tasks he undertook. We know that he, when he was in Paris in 1665, eagerly studied everything concerning the building of palaces. He had the privilege of meeting Bernini who was in Paris just at that time, invited by the French king in order to make a design for Le Louvre (a plan which was never executed). Wren was allowed to have a look at it, but Bernini would not permit him to copy it. . . .

Wren had prepared himself as well as conditions permitted for becoming a great palace builder. He also succeeded in obtaining the confidence of the English kings. And yet it was not he but the architect of the Swedish king who (in the Royal palace in Stockholm) was to carry out the ideal of Bernini: the huge four-winged *palazzo*. England—governed by a parliament—had no use for royal castles, the grand symbols of Absolutism, and in spite of several attempts Wren was never to succeed in building a large royal residence. It is interesting to study the great schemes for a royal palace, to see how they arise and how they disappear, and to watch the interest in English architecture in the eighteenth century shifting from public monumental architecture to the building of private houses.—From "London: The Unique City," by STEEN EILER RASMUSSEN. (New York: Macmillan.)

ДРУЖБА, ДАЮЩАЯ УДОВЛЕТВОРЕНИЕ

Перевод с Английского помещенной на этой странице статьи Христианской Науки.

ЖЕЛАНИЕ дружбы, верной и длительной, глубоко заложено в человечестве. Но неудачный опыт дружбы привел иного человека к ошибочному мнению, что желание это всегда встречается с препятствиями и что до его осуществления весьма далеко за отсутствием дружелюбных чувств в других людях.

Христианская Наука исправляет это неправильное представление о дружбе, причем человек приобретает духовное представление о Боге и человеке, а, исходя из этого основного положения, он может выявить для себя настоящую дружбу, дающую ему удовлетворение.

Христианская Наука открывает нам духовное значение Библии. К ней мы обращаемся за руководством, а в основе ее лежит Наука, на которую намекают слова Иакова об Аврааме: "и наречен он другом Божиим" (Иаков 2:23) и также слова Иисуса, обращенные к его ученикам (Иоанн 15:14): "Вы друзья мои, если исполняете то, что я заповедую вам." Авраам был "другом Божиим," потому что он учился Его понимать и выражать божественные качества. Бог, неизменное благо, никогда не изменяет Своей любви к человеку, но люди должны отказаться от ложных представлений о Боге ради своего с Ним единения. Из этого следует, что дружба Авраама зависела от его правильных мыслей, отражавших в себе Бога. Точно также и Иисус показал, что быть его другом значит проявлять привязанность не к его личности, а к божественному Принципу его учения, и что быть другом Бога, добра, значит быть другом всех.

Подлинная дружба всецело зависит от нашего правильного мышления. Наши любовные чувства к другим людям соразмерны с нашим индивидуальным слиянием с Богом, Любовью. Мэри Бэкер Эдди, Открывательница и Основательница Христианской Науки, в своем письме к одной фильяльной церкви Христианской Науки, открыла и определила основу дружбы следующими словами (The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany, стр. 204): "Такая взаимная дружба, как наша, может только тогда начаться и сделаться бесконечной, когда взоры наши обращены к небу."

Популярность нередко ошибочно принимается за дружбу, но это два противуположных явления. Хотя Иисус и был другом всех людей, но не следует забывать, что на протяжении всего своего служения он никогда не искал личной популярности и не допускал подобной мысли. Mrs. Эдди предостерегает и нас в этом отношении (Message to The Mother Church for 1901, стр. 28): "Мы должны знать, что как и свое время Христос Иисус не пользовался популярностью среди людей светских, так и в наши дни он среди них ею не пользуется; отсюда вывод, что тот, кто хотел бы, если-бы мог, пользоваться популярностью, не является учеником Христа Иисуса." Подлинная дружба, выраженная в любви, приносит с собою мир и свободу, потому что она заключается в том, что-бы видеть человека таким, каким его знает Бог—как чистое, совершенное, любящее творение бесконечного Духа.

Люди тогда обретают подлинную дружбу, когда они начинают признавать хорошее друг в друге, когда они радуются тому факту, что человек есть отражение или выражение Бога и, наконец, когда они отказываются принимать за нечто реальное все, то, что отрицает эту основную истину. Mrs. Эдди так хорошо знала этот духовный факт, что вдохновляла в других, вызывая в них сильное желание быть добрыми и делать добро. Таким образом, ее дружба с праведностью помогала и другим быть друзьями добра. Признавать духовное благо значит превозносить или прославлять Бога.

Дружба основана и может быть основана только на качествах божественного Разума. Честность дружит с честностью; чистота—в согласии с чистотой, духовность с духовностью. Подлинная дружба это качество Бога, которое следует выражать совместно с нашими братьями—делиться с ними. Божии качества неизменны и непреходящи, и кто их имеет, тот может давать неизменную и непреходящую дружбу. Качества эти желают получить многие, поэтому те, кто их отражает в себе, никогда не остаются без друзей.

Некто, изучавший Христианскую Науку, чувствовал себя одно время очень одиноким, разлученным со своими собратьями, вследствие чего он стал думать, что у него фактически нет друзей. Тогда явился ему ангел или чистая идея дружбы, открывшая ему, что Другом нашим является только один Бог, и что мы можем постоянно держать в наших мыслях Его идеи, Его качества. Это духовное представление о дружбе мгновенно исцелило его и впоследствии, в течение многих лет, он уже больше ни разу не испытывал недостатка в нормальном счастливом сознании, что он никогда не бывает один. Это наступившее в его сознании просветление отняло у него также желание влиять на своих человеческих друзей или опасаться их влияния.

Итак, мы можем, подобно Аврааму, быть "Другом Бога" и признавать нашими друзьями только то, что является для нас характеристическими признаками Бога. Так поступая, мы сделаемся истинными друзьями человечества, а понимание наше выразится в счастливых отношениях с людьми. Mrs. Эдди написала для нашего руководства (Miscellany, стр. 131): "Где Бог, там мы можем встретиться, и где Бог, там мы никогда не можем расстаться."

Справки относительно литературы по Христианской Науки на этом языке могут быть получаемы путем письменного обращения к Издательскому Обществу Христианской Науки, (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.)

Satisfying Friendship

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

INHERENT in humanity is a deep desire for loyal and lasting friendships. However, unhappy experiences have often deluded one into believing that this hope must ever be thwarted and fall far short of fulfillment because of the lack of friendliness in others.

This erroneous sense of friendship is corrected through the teachings of Christian Science, whereby one gains the spiritual understanding of God and man, because from this basis he can demonstrate true and satisfying friendship.

Christian Science reveals the spiritual import of the Bible, to which we look for guidance. A hint of the underlying Science involved is found in James' words concerning Abraham (James 2:23): "And he was called the Friend of God;" and also in Jesus' statement to his disciples (John 15:14), "Ye are my friends, if ye do whatsoever I command you." Abraham was the "Friend of God" because he learned to understand Him and to express divine qualities. God, changeless good, never varies in His love for man, but mankind must give up false beliefs about God, in order to be one with Him. Thus it is seen that Abraham's friendship depended on his reflecting God in right thinking. In the same manner Jesus showed that being his friend meant adherence not to him personally, but to the divine Principle of his teachings, and that being the friend of God, good, means to be the friend of all.

True friendship is wholly dependent on right thinking. Our love for others is in proportion to our individual oneness with God, Love. Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, in a letter to a branch Church of Christ, Scientist, revealed the basis of friendship when she wrote (The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany, p. 204), "It is only by looking heavenward that mutual friendships such as ours can begin and never end."

Popularity is often mistaken for friendship, but these are opposite states. Let us remember that although Jesus was the friend of all men, he refused throughout his ministry to yield to the suggestion that he should seek personal popularity. Mrs. Eddy warns (Message to The Mother Church for 1901, p. 28), "It is well to know that even Christ Jesus, who was not popular among the worldlings in his age, is not popular with them in this age; hence the inference that he who would be popular if he could, is not a student of Christ Jesus." True friendship, expressed in love, brings peace and freedom, because it consists of thinking of man as God knows him, as the pure, perfect, loving creation of infinite Spirit.

Men find true friendship as they begin to recognize good in one another; as they rejoice in the knowledge that man is the reflection or expression of God, and refuse to accept as real that which denies this fundamental truth. Mrs. Eddy was so aware of this spiritual fact that she inspired in others a great desire to be and to do good. Thus did her friendship for righteousness help others to be friends of good. Recognizing spiritual good is magnifying or glorifying God.

Friendship is and can be based only on the reflection of the qualities of divine Mind. Honesty finds friendship with honesty; purity is at one with purity; spirituality with spirituality. True friendship is a quality of God to be expressed and shared with our fellow men. God's qualities are changeless and enduring, and he who entertains them has changeless and enduring friendship to give. Since many are reaching out for these same qualities, those who reflect them are never friendless.

A student of Christian Science at one time felt very much alone, separated from his fellow men, and found himself believing that he was practically friendless. An angel, or the pure idea of friendship, then appeared, revealing to him that God alone is our Friend and that His ideas, His qualities, can be entertained in thought continuously. This spiritual concept of friendship instantly healed the student; and never in the many years that have followed has he lacked a normal, happy sense of companionship. This illumination also took away any desire to control human friends or fear of being controlled by them.

We may then, like Abraham, be a "Friend of God," and recognize as friends only what we know to be the attributes of God. Thus doing we shall become true friends to mankind, and we shall also have the evidence of our understanding in happy human relationships. For our guidance Mrs. Eddy has written (Miscellany, p. 131), "Where God is we can meet, and where God is we can never part."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Russian]

Bringer of Spring

AH, BRIGHT star,
ah, amber, bright, bright star!
Arcturus, bringer of spring,
come over the northeast hill
in winter's final cold, air's chill:
bringer of spring,
Arcturus: rise!

Ah, bright star,
ah, amber, bright, bright star!
bringer of spring,
bringer of sunny days, days fair,
oh, mount the buttes of air,
climb amethystine heights, the sky;
bringer of first hyla-cry,
bringer of leaves, blooms, arum's cup,
of swelling bough, larksong, redwing,
rise, come up!
Glow in the eastern sky at evening now,
under the bent oak bough,
under the maple's fragrant limb,
rise while the Hunter slows, grows dim—

Ah, bright star,
ah, bright, ah, amber star!
bringer of spring,
bringer of April rain and ring
of bog-voice piping, bringer of soft air,
sweet air. . . .
Bringer of spring,
Arcturus: *rise!*

AUGUST DERLETH, in *Voices.*

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With Key to the Scriptures
by
Mary Baker Eddy

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New England and Boston News | Second Section | THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR | Page Nine | Closing Stocks Pages 14-15 Bonds — Curb

BOSTON, THURSDAY, JANUARY 27, 1938

Anti-Vaccine Bills Filed In Massachusetts

Abolition of Compulsory Provisions Asked of Legislature

By Boston Group

Labeling of Virus Urged and Ban on Propaganda in Public Schools

Abolition of compulsory vaccination in Massachusetts, mandatory labeling of exact content of all virus and serums sold in the State, and the exclusion from public schools of all medical and surgical propaganda are demanded in three bills filed with the 1938 Legislature under the sponsorship of the Boston Committee for Medical Freedom.

Opening this year's fight with renewed vigor, Mrs. Jessica Henderson, Secretary-Treasurer of the Committee and President of the American Medical Liberty League of Chicago, declared today, "The Committee will spare no efforts to have their bill passed ridding Massachusetts once and for all of the compulsory vaccination law.

"Our long struggle to abolish the compulsory vaccination law is 90 per cent won," Mrs. Henderson continued, "public opinion has always been on our side, our opposition is well organized and all that remains to be done now, is the passage of our bill. But, to do this," she declared, "we must defeat the powerful lobby of those who profit; the virus and serum manufacturers, their stockholders and advertisers, vivisectors and the board of health doctors."

Physicians Quoted

Mrs. Henderson quotes physicians, educators, physical scientists, and justices in her array of arguments against compulsory vaccination.

The downfall of compulsory vaccination was forecast some time ago, she said, by Dr. George M. Reid, Worcester, in his statement, "When it is so apparent on careful consideration that the practice of vaccination is founded on falsehood and error . . . there will be a revision of sentiment in, as well as out of the medical profession toward this evil practice, which will eventually result in the repeal of all laws making it compulsory."

Dr. Alonzo J. Shadman, Forest Hills Hospital, is quoted by Mrs. Henderson as saying, "It would be far better, in my opinion, for Massachusetts to follow the example of the large majority of states and let vaccination be a voluntary procedure rather than one of compulsion." This statement, the committee's secretary said, plus the fact that to date there are only 10 states with compulsory vaccination laws, should impress the Legislature of the unpopularity of such acts.

On a similar British plan of compulsory vaccination, Mrs. Henderson quotes Prof. Francis Newman, Oxford, as saying it is "a delusion . . . its penal enforcement is crime."

Invasion of Rights

Mrs. Henderson reverted to statements made by signers of the Constitution to show how compulsory vaccination had invaded the peoples' liberty, by recalling what Dr. Benjamin Rush said to Thomas Jefferson when the Constitution was being drawn. In urging inclusion of a clause to guarantee medical liberty as well as religious liberty, Dr. Rush said, "without medical liberty, our independence is vain."

Had not Jefferson believed the inalienable rights of the people were amply safeguarded by the Declaration and the Bill of Rights, as reports show he assured the doctor, Dr. Rush's advice would have been followed, Mrs. Henderson said.

Yet, she continued, 79 years later the Massachusetts Legislature of 1885 passed a compulsory vaccination statute which took away Constitutional rights.

Statement by Webster

Enlarging on the illegality of such an act Mrs. Henderson brought to light a statement made by Daniel Webster years ago that "compulsory vaccination is an outrage, and a gross interference with the liberty of the people in a land of freedom."

She reported Judge Woodward, of the New York Appellate Court, as saying, "It may be conceded that the Legislature has no constitutional right to compel any person to submit to vaccination."

These opinions, Mrs. Henderson declared, should well impress upon the Legislature the urgent need for

(Continued on Page 10, Column 3)

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Continued fair tonight and Friday, slightly colder tonight, with lowest temperature 8 to 12; moderate to fresh west and northwest winds.

All New England: Fair and colder tonight. Friday fair and continued cold.

Atlantic Coast Eastport to Sandy Hook: Fresh northwest winds and fair weather tonight and Friday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	16	12	Minneapolis	-12	-12
Bermuda	64	60	New Orleans	38	34
Chicago	8	8	New York	18	10
Denver	32	30	Norfolk	38	30
Helena	38	28	Philadelphia	30	20
Jacksonville	50	38	St. Louis	14	14
Los Angeles	68	52	San Francisco	56	48
Miami	68	48	Washington	30	18

A—7:30 a. m., E. S. T., Jan. 27.
B—Minimum, Jan. 26.

High Tides at Boston

Thursday 8:48 p. m.; height, 7.7 feet.
Friday, 9:39 a. m.; height 9.0 feet.

Light all vehicles by 5:39 p. m.

Mental Hospitals Probe By Legislature Sought

In Boston Today

State Hospitals To Change System

BULLETIN

State Auditor Thomas H. Buckley announced this afternoon that as a result of his findings at Medfield State Hospital, a complete reorganization of the system of accounting for the 16 State hospitals will be effective Feb. 1.

A special meeting of the Board of Trustees has been called for 3 p. m. today.

While State Auditor Thomas H. Buckley was making the disclosure today of a fourth homicide at Medfield State Hospital, committed Jan. 18, 1934, Representative Roland D. Sawyer of Ware filed a bill calling for a legislative investigation into the mental disease hospitals of the State.

This bill directs Eugene M. McSweeney, State Commissioner of Public Safety, to file with the joint legislative committee on rules a transcript of the report which he will make to Gov. Charles F. Hurley today or tomorrow as a result of his investigation into the slayings at the Medfield institution.

Auditor Buckley's announcement of the fourth slaying at the hospital was confirmed by Dr. Earl K. Holt, Medfield superintendent, who said the slayer, Sam Lecolit, had been transferred to Bridgewater State

(Continued on Page 11, Column 3)

Bickford Charge Action Debated

If the Legislature drops its investigation of the bribery charges hurled against it by Leland C. Bickford, Yankee Network News Editor, it will be committing a fatal mistake, Senator Joseph R. Cotton, Republican floor leader, told the Senate today.

The Republican leader called for approval of the minority rules committee recommendation that the Bickford charges be turned over to a special prosecutor for investigation, as the debate on the Bickford issue opened in the Senate and promised to be one of the major battles of the legislative year. Senator Cotton argued against the majority report which called for reference of the charges to Paul A. Dever, Attorney General. William J. Foley, District Attorney of Suffolk County. In order to avoid a whitewash, he said, elected officials should not be called upon to investigate charges against other elected representatives.

Senator Edward C. Carroll, Democratic floor leader, urged adoption of the majority report.

Late Pay Roll Additions Hit

Something ought to be done, the Chamber of Commerce said today, to halt the practice of Boston mayors in burdening their successors with increased pay rolls just before leaving office.

No other city in Massachusetts is allowed to do such a thing, the Chamber said in the periodical of its Civic Bureau. Boston's exemption should be removed by the Legislature.

Even the much-praised Mayor Mansfield, hailed as a "non-political Mayor," added 280 employees to the city's already ample pay rolls in his last week in office, it was pointed out. This means $225,000 a year of added expense.

"Mayor Tobin would be justified in refusing to accept these new encumbrances on the pay roll and in cancelling them," said the Chamber. It called Mr. Mansfield's action "indefensible," despite his many precedents.

Cook Charged With Insolence

A ship's second cook was put on preliminary trial today before the United States Bureau of Marine Inspection and Navigation at Boston—charged with insolence and insubordination—the first time that an unlicensed member of a ship's personnel ever had been brought before this board.

The cook, Andrew W. Lord, of the freighter Cody of the Lykes Brothers coastwise line, told the board the charges had been "trumped up" by the ship's owners as "part of a drive to discredit and intimidate American seamen in an effort to push repressive legislation through Congress."

His statements were made through his attorney, Nathan Goldberg, counsel for the National Maritime Union, of which Lord is a member.

The ship's captain and chief engineer backed the charges against the second cook. The latter, Edward Fleming, said Lord had shouted "in loud and obscene language" at 5 a. m. through the engine room ventilator for some one to pump water to the reserve tank.

Fair and Colder Is the Forecast

The mercury will drop to 12, possibly 8 degrees above zero, in Boston and vicinity tonight, according to the forecast issued by the Weather Bureau today. The outlook is for continued fair weather tonight and Friday, and slightly colder tonight.

The lowest temperature, up to the 8 a. m. reading, was 18 degrees above at 7 o'clock this morning. In 1924 this day had a low of 6 degrees and in 1916 a high of 62.

Winnipeg had an official reading—the low for the continent—of 36 degrees below zero today. Frost was reported along the Gulf Coast, extending into central Florida.

B. & M. Reports Profitable Year

The Boston & Maine Railroad reports a net income for 1937 of $202,220 above its fixed charges, according to the railroad's yearly financial statement issued today. This figure compares to a deficit of over $1,600,000 accrued in 1936.

Last year was the first time since 1923 that the road has not finished "in the black." This was due to the amount necessary to cover flood damages in 1936.

Passenger and mail revenue increased over last year, according to the report, while revenue from freight and express showed a slight decrease.

Peaceful Gains Of Small States Told to School

Contrast With Aggression of Other 'Have-Nots' Given at Radcliffe

America in Asia

Peaceful methods in the smaller "Have Not" countries, Denmark, Finland, and Norway, as contrasted with the conquest policies of Japan, Italy, and Germany, provided the main topics for discussion at the afternoon and evening sessions yesterday, at the Foreign Affairs School of Politics of the Massachusetts League of Women Voters, at Radcliffe College.

How the states of Denmark, Finland, and Norway, countries with neither colonies nor unusual resources, had applied modern methods, developing the co-operative system in every form of production, and had succeeded in securing for their citizens "the good life," was emphasized by Miss Sarah Wambaugh, internationally distinguished American who served as technical adviser and deputy member of the Saar Plebiscite Commission.

No Misleading Ambitions

The reason for the peaceful success in those countries, she stated, was not because they were intellectually finer than the rest of the world but chiefly because, being small small states, they had no misleading ambitions to "keep up with the Joneses." They had no inferiority complex, in other words, whereas the three large "Have Not" powers had acted on the hope of making conquest.

If, she said, they had not assumed that economic sanctions could not be effective because of the "absence of the United States," Hitler would not have got as far as he did, nor would Mussolini have cherished hope of a successful invasion of Ethiopia.

"It is our problem," she added, "to make it impossible for conquest to succeed. The fundamental solution is the establishment of law and the prevention of attack on the part of an aggressor." An international police force was her suggestion. "No matter how you may interpret co-operation between China and Japan," she said, referring to Japan's use of that term, "it means exploitation in China by the Japanese."

This remark referred to the plea of the previous speaker, T. S. Miyakawa, New York correspondent for the Japan Times and Mail, for the practicing of democracy on the part of western nations in dealing with Japan. Industrialization and trade, he declared, offered the only possible solution to Japan's need of economic expansion.

With an increase of 1,000,000 a year in the population constituting a serious problem, he pointed out, nevertheless, that immigration would not be a solution, for if the total merchant marine of Japan were used for transporting immigrants it could carry only about a quarter of the annual increase.

Western powers, in order to maintain their own special privileges in the Far East, had, he indicated, feared the close co-operation of China and Japan as an instrument in ending their special privileges. "The world," he concluded, "needs more and more abundant practice of democracy, economically and politically."

America in Far East

America's true interest in the Far East as the preservation of orderly processes in government and in international relations, was discussed at the evening session by Dr. Arthur N. Holcombe of the Department of Government at Harvard University. He is the author of a number of books on government and has spent considerable time in China, most recently as advisor on the constitution to the Chinese Nationalist Government. During 1935 he was visiting professor at the National Chinese University.

Introduced by Mrs. Merle Fainsod, president of the Massachusetts League of Women Voters, he supported the doctrine of Secretary of State Hull as expressed in the latter's recent letter to Vice-President

Continued on Page 10, Column 6)

Boston Cuts a Traffic Knot

By a Staff Photographer

First Cars to Use Underpass

As the Grade Separation at Massachusetts Avenue and Commonwealth Avenue Was Opened Today

New Haven Seeks 'Bank Night' Curb In Movie Houses

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Jan. 27—A municipal campaign against neighborhood theaters which conduct "bank night" is under way in New Haven, and city officials have declared that the award of large prizes, sometimes ranging over $300, must cease.

The practice here, as in other cities, has been that winners of "bank night" prizes must be in the theater when awards are made or else forfeit their winnings, which are then applied to the next week's award. This system results in pyramiding original prizes of $25 to as much as $300 before a winner finally collects. Consequently larger crowds are lured to the theaters than would have been the case had the initial smaller prize been collected at once.

The suspicion has now arisen, as the result of a complaint of a resident, that a deliberate attempt to pyramid the prizes is being made. The complainant charged that his name has been called twice as "bank night" winner in a neighborhood theater which he has never attended. When he learned of the incident from friends he visited the theater and sought an explanation from the manager. The theater proprietor assured him that another patron must have entered his name and produced an entry slip bearing his name in some one else's handwriting.

As a result of the complaint, Assistant City Attorney John A. Maresca has summoned all managers of theaters which conduct "bank night" programs to inform them that prizes must be paid to the person whose name is called even though he is not in the theater when the award is announced.

Providence Journal Price Boosted to Three Cents

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Jan. 27 (AP)—The Providence Journal last night announced that the price of the newspaper will be increased from two to three cents, effective next Monday. The new carrier rate will be increased to 20 cents a week, home delivered. The increase, the Journal says, is attributable to the "constantly rising production costs and a heavy increase in the price of newsprint." The Journal announcement said that carrier boys and newsdealers will share in the increased price benefits.

Official Ceremonies Mark Completion of a Long-Sought Back Bay Improvement

Mayor Tobin and His Wife as One of Their Two Daughters Cut the Ribbon to Admit Traffic

Milk Control Seen as Need By Dairymen

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARTFORD, Conn., Jan. 27—Dairy leaders from 11 northeastern states were back at home today after a two-day conference in Hartford apparently united in the belief that governmental control of the milk industry is still required, although co-operative organizations of producers should be encouraged to take more responsibility in managing milk markets.

Because it does not want to become "another pressure group," the Northeastern Dairy Conference, which more than 100 farm leaders attended in Hartford Monday and Tuesday, takes no formal positions on controversial questions.

Traffic Underpass To Aid Back Bay Opened to Public

Traffic on Commonwealth Avenue, which is almost constantly heavy, rolled through a new underpass at Massachusetts Avenue at 1 p. m. today to mark completion of an effort to solve one of Boston's worst zones of traffic snarls.

The underpass was formally opened when Mayor Tobin's elder daughter, Helen Louise, snipped a ribbon across the eastern end of the westbound lane, with her little sister, Carol Ann, standing at her side and Mr. and Mrs. Tobin looking on proudly.

There was a minimum of ceremony. Once the slender strand had

(Continued on Page 10, Column 2)

Massachusetts Facing Peak In Expenditures

Gov. Hurley's $72,488,502 Budget Estimate Is Near 1936 Mark

Then Million More

While Not Actually in the Budget, Relief Reserve Is Sought

Massachusetts budget expenditures will soar to a new peak during 1938, governmental experts agreed today as they studied Gov. Charles F. Hurley's $72,488,502 recommended budget submitted to the Legislature yesterday.

For the second successive year the recommended budget constituted the highest estimated expenditure program financed wholly from current revenue in the history of the State, despite the Governor's promises and efforts to build a record for economy.

While, as Mr. Hurley previously indicated, the estimated budget was lower by $117,743 than the final 1937 budget of $72,606,245, it was $1,036,541 more than the original $71,452,961 program placed before the Legislature at this time last year.

Only by reversing the usual procedure, under which in other years supplementary appropriations have added between $1,000,000 and $2,000,000 to the original estimates, can the Governor avoid a record expenditure program this year.

Near Curley Peak

Even now Mr. Hurley is within $208,789 of the record current revenue budget of $72,697,391 forced through by former Gov. James M. Curley in 1936. In 1931 former Gov. Joseph B. Ely's expenditures totaled $78,918,970, but this figure included a $15,669,000 bond issue. In 1932 the Ely program totaled $74,339,065, including a $17,000,000 bond issue, Governor Curley in 1935 spent $75,332,000, including a $13,250,000 bond issue. However, in considering budgets the bond issues ordinarily are not taken into account.

In addition to his regular program, Governor Hurley has asked the Legislature to place in reserve an additional $1,000,000 for possible financing of unemployment work relief projects in case the present business recession continues.

Were this figure to be included as part of the recommended budget, the Hurley 1938 program would constitute an all-time high for state expenditures. Many state government authorities were ready to consider the $1,000,000 reserve fund a part of the budget program, asserting that the Governor's failure to include the amount in his total was merely a means to show a non-existent budget reduction.

Governor's Reply

At any rate, it enabled the Governor to say:

"Sinclair Weeks, chairman of the Republican State Committee, called attention to my budget of last year (1937) and rather boastfully and happily states that 'on best authority obtainable his budget for 1938 will go even higher.' No, Mr. Weeks, you are to be disappointed in your prophecy. Through my economy and the co-operation of department heads we are to have a reduced budget, notwithstanding the unavoidable increases in this budget are in excess of $2,000,000."

The budget as it stands presents a deficit of $20,500,000. The Governor has recommended that this be financed through continuation of the 10 per cent surtax on incomes, which would produce $4,500,000; transfer of $5,000,000 from the gasoline tax fund to the general budget fund, and an $8,000,000 State tax on the 355 cities and towns.

Governor Hurley's gasoline tax transfer plan will result in one of the major skirmishes of the year, as many Republicans have mobilized to force through legislation distributing varying proportions of the gasoline tax revenue to the cities and towns and preventing use of this revenue for purposes other than highway construction and maintenance.

State Tax Lower

A Hurley defeat on the gasoline issue would boost the State tax to $16,000,000. This recommended $8,000,000 State tax would be the lowest since 1931. Last year it totaled $12,250,000. However, the gasoline tax transfer is higher by $1,400,000 than last year.

Those persons who expected the Governor to call for passage of the 2 per cent sales tax proposed by the special 1937 Commission on Taxation and Public Expenditures were disappointed. In fact, it is possible that his recommendation for continuation of the 10 per cent surtax will be used as an argument against the sales tax.

The surtax provides a perfect example of an emergency tax which becomes a permanent part of the tax picture. This tax was originally proposed by Governor Curley in 1935 as a one-year program. However, it has been continued each year since. No possibility yet looms for repeal of this source of revenue. Thus opponents of the sales tax point to the surtax and argue that the emergency relief tax, alias the sales tax, would also become a permanent revenue feature.

Governor Hurley explained in his budget message the difficult task of providing adequately for governmental services and at the same time submitting a budget which would be considered reasonable by the taxpayer.

Public Welfare Costs

"At the present time," he said, "approximately 39 cents of every tax dollar is required for public welfare, either in direct aid or in the maintenance of hospitals and institutions

(Continued on Page 10, Column 2)

Auditors Check City Finances In Wake of Waterbury Drive

The Week in Connecticut

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

HARTFORD, Conn., Jan. 27—Public accountants moved this week into Waterbury's City Hall as State's Attorney Lawrence L. Lewis began an investigation into the handling of City finances.

As Mr. Lewis' investigation started, announcement was made by the State's Attorney that canceled checks, invoices and other important records covering several years of Waterbury expenditures were mysteriously missing from City Hall vaults.

City Comptroller Sherwood L. Rowland has already charged that large sums of money have been spent without the approval of the Board of Finance, that money has been spent for purposes for which there was no appropriation, that many City employees have been overpaid, and that persons who should be on the pension rolls were being paid full salaries.

Decline of Machine

T. Frank Hayes has been Mayor of Waterbury since 1930. He has also been Lieutenant Governor since January, 1935. His Democratic political machine in Waterbury had been outstanding, until 1937, for the regularity with which it rolled up big majorities for Mayor Hayes and candidates whom he endorsed.

Last Fall the machine faltered. Mr. Rowland, a Republican, was elected Comptroller by only a few dozen votes, displacing Daniel J. Leary, Democratic lieutenant of the Mayor, and giving the opposition party its first foothold in City Hall.

Mr. Rowland took office on Jan. 3 and was promptly heard from. Reporting to the Mayor that warrant books for all of 1936, part of 1937 and part of 1935 were missing from the office, he asked for an impartial audit. The City Finance Board refused to appropriate the money. The Citizens' Good Government Association, unfriendly to Mr. Hayes, took the matter to the State's Attorney.

Threat Forces Action

Mr. Lewis said that if the city did not appropriate the money for the audit he would seek State funds to have it made. The City Board of Aldermen voted $6,000, without a dissenting voice, to pay the accountants engaged by Mr. Lewis. Griffenhagen Associates, Ltd., certified public accountants formerly employed by the State Government, began

(Continued on Page 11, Column 4)

Coyne Brands Reform Schools As Prison 'Training Camps'

Legislative Hearings

Records of State Prison inmates prove that Shirley and Lyman training schools for boys are actually "training camps" for State Prison, Representative Francis X. Coyne, Boston Democrat, charged today in urging a re-establishment of the 9 p. m. curfew for boys and girls.

The Boston Representative, in urging passage of his "curfew bill," told the Legislative Committee on Legal Affairs that of the 371 men sent to State Prison last year by the courts, 218 previously had served time at Shirley or Lyman. Of the 339 men and boys committed to Concord Reformatory in 1936, some 307 had served previous time at the schools, he said.

"Whether or not our reformatory methods are wrong," he said, "it is a fact that many of our boys are winding up in State Prison."

Reduction of Crime

Mr. Coyne declared legislation barring children under 17 years of age from the streets at 9 p. m. would aid in the reduction of juvenile crime. The curfew would be sounded by the fire department of each city and town. A warning would be the first offense penalty. Upon the second offense, the parents or guardian would be summoned to court and warned. A $5 fine would be the penalty for a third offense.

"The penalty is on the parents where it belongs," Mr. Coyne said.

James G. Reardon, State Commissioner of Education, supported the bill, which, he held, would aid young people to become better citizens.

"In 16 years of experience in the educational field, I have found that the youngsters of the State are exposed to many evil influences which they would not come into contact with if this legislation were passed," he averred.

Mr. Coyne placed on record in favor of the bill Joseph F. Timilty, Boston Police Commissioner, and Arthur T. Lyman, State Commissioner of Correction. No opposition was voiced.

Drunken Driving Blame

Massachusetts courts were charged with partial responsibility for the increase in drunken driving, because they have failed to impose sufficient penalties upon law violators, Representative Adolph Johnson, Brockton Republican, declared before the Leg-

(Continued on Page 10, Column 4)

Events in and Around Boston Tonight

Radio Programs—Page Ten

Theaters

Plymouth—
"Yes, My Darling Daughter," comedy by Mark Reed, presented by Alfred deLiagre, Jr. Produced by the Theater Guild and American Theater Society. Featuring Lucile Watson, Violet Heming and Nicholas Joy. 8:30. Matinees Thursdays and Saturdays, 2:30.

Colonial—
"Julius Caesar," Shakespeare's tragedy, produced by the New York Mercury Theater. Orson Welles, director. 8:45. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays, 2:45.

Wilbur—
"Our Town," by Thornton Wilder. Produced by Jed Harris. Featuring Frank Craven. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays 2:30.

Movies

Keperiory and Mayford Squares—
"The Girl Said No," with R. Armstrong and Irene Hervey, 1:30, 5, 8:10. Also "Cain and Mabel," featuring Clark Gable and Marion Davies. 12:15, 3:25, 6:30, 9:40.

Boston—

"Change of Heart," starring Gloria Stuart and Michael Whalen. 11:49 a. m.; 2:15, 4:50, 7:35, 10. Also "The Shadow" with Rita Hayworth and Charles Quigley. 10:20 a. m.; 1, 3:35, 6:10, 8:45.

University—
"Stage Door," with Katharine Hepburn, 3:05, 6:15, 9:25. Also "Big Town Girl," with Claire Trevor. 1:45, 4:55, 8:05.

Scollay and Modern—
"Wells Fargo," with Joel McCrea, Bob Burns, Frances Dee and Lloyd Nolan. Scollay: 11:30 a. m.; 2:40, 5, 7:35, 10:10. Modern: 10:05 a. m.; 2:30, 6, 9:30. Also "42nd Street," with Ian Hunter, Leo Carrillo, Ella Logan and Kent Taylor. Scollay: 10 a. m.; 1:14, 4:30, 7:50. Modern: 9:20 a. m.; 1, 4:30, 8. Tomorrow: "Love and Kisses" with Walter Winchell, Rose Hobart and Simone Simon. Also "Romance Runs Wild," featuring Beverly Roberts.

Metropolitan—
Mae West in "Every Day's a Holiday," 9:46 a. m.; 12:19, 2:52, 5:15, 7:48, 10:21. Stage: Fred Waring and his Pennsylvanians.

Fenway and Paramount—
"Love Is a Headache," with Franchot Tone and Gladys George. Fenway: 2:20, 5, 7:35, 10:10. Paramount: 10:40 a. m.; 1:20, 4:05, 6:50, 9:30. Also Bulldog Drummond's Revenge," with John Howard and Louise Campbell. Fenway: 1:10, 3:45, 6:25, 9. Paramount: 9:30 a. m.; 12:15, 2:55, 5:40, 8:30.

Tremont—
"Mr. Dodd Takes the Air," with K. Baker and Jane Wyman, 10:05 a. m., 1:25, 4:50, 8:15. Also "The Barretts of Wimpole Street," featuring Norma Shearer and Charles Laughton. 8:45, 11:30 a. m., 3, 6:15, 10.

Uptown—
"42nd Street," with Ian Hunter, Pat Peterson and Zasu Pitts. 1, 4, 7, 10. Also "Love From a Stranger," with Ann Harding, Basil Rathbone and Binnie Hale. 2:30, 5:30, 8:30. Tomorrow: "True Confession," with John Barrymore, Carole Lombard, Fred MacMurray and Una Merkel. Also "Hitting a New High," with Lily Pons, Jack Oakie, Edward Everett Horton and Eric Blore.

Hub—
Paul Muni and Bette Davis in "Borderlown," 9:40 a. m., 12:40, 3:40, 6:40, 9:40. Also "Three Broadway Girls," with Joan Blondell, Madge Evans and Ina Claire. 11:15 a. m., 2:15, 5:15, 8:15. Tomorrow: Robert Taylor and Irene Dunne in "Magnificent Obsession." Also "San Quentin," with Pat O'Brien. Also "Latest March of Time."

South Station Theater—
"Romance of Radium," "Ski Champs," "Mickey Mouse," latest newsreels and other shorts. Tomorrow: "Latest March of Time," Color Musical with Sybil Jason, "Fight to Live," Lennie Hayton and His Orchestra, "Skiing in the Alps," "Unreal Newsreel," latest newsreels and other shorts.

Keith Memorial—
Sonja Henie and Don Ameche in "Happy Landing." 9:15 11:56 a. m., 2:37, 5:18, 7:56, 10:40. Stage: Benny Fields, The Hartmans.

Coolidge Corner—
"Stand-In," with Leslie Howard, Joan Blondell, Humphrey Bogart and Alan Mowbray, 3:35, 6:40, 9:50. Also "A Girl With Ideas," featuring Wendy Barrie and Kent Taylor. 2:05, 5:15, 8:20. Tomorrow: "42nd Street," with Ian Hunter, Pat Peterson and Zasu Pitts. "She Married an Artist," with John Boles and Helen Westley. Also "March of Time."

Exeter—
Annabella and Henry Fonda in "Wings of the Morning." 2:10, 5, 7:50. Also "Counsel for Crime," with Otto Kruger and Jacqueline Wells. 3:40, 6:35, 9:35.

Fine Arts—
"Monastery," 2:50, 5:45, 8:40. Also "Hit Chaser," 1, 3:50, 6:50, 9:45.

State and Orpheum—
"The Hurricane," featuring Dorothy Lamour, Jon Hall and Mary Astor. Orpheum: 9:30 a. m. Both theaters: 12:35, 3:45, 6:55, 10:05. Also "Beg, Borrow or Steal," with Frank Morgan, Florence Rice and John Beal. Both theaters: 11:30 a. m., 2:30, 5:40, 8:50.

In the World of the Arts

New plays and motion pictures are reviewed in the "What's Going On in the Arts" column the day following opening. In addition, a Movie Guide is published on the Daily Features Page each Saturday.

Art gallery and museum exhibitions are listed on Mondays.
News of forthcoming plays appears on Tuesdays.

Music

Jordan Hall—
Concert by the Boston Civic Symphony Orchestra, Joseph Wagner, conductor. Leo Litwin, pianist. 8:15.

Steinert Hall—
Recital by Theodate Johnson, soprano. 8:30.

Dance

Majestic Theater—
Mordkin Ballet presents "Giselle," and "The Goldfish." 8:30.

Other Events

Boston Public Library—
Whittierland by Howard A. Corey. Dartmouth Street. 8.

Boston City Club—
Mayor Maurice J. Tobin will be welcomed at the Club Night program in the club auditorium. 16 Somerset Street. 7:45.

Tomorrow

Music

Symphony Hall—
Concert by the Boston Symphony Orchestra. Ravel Memorial program. Dr. Serge Koussevitsky, conductor. M. Santoro, soloist. 2:30.

Museum of Natural History—
Current exhibition of New England's Fossil Fishes. Berkeley at Boylston Street.

Boston Public Library—
Exhibit of Advertising Layout Work by W. A. Dwiggins. Treasure Room. Dartmouth Street.

Museum of Fine Arts—
Gallery talk on Art and Modern Life by Miss Adlow. 10:30. Guidance and lecture on the Museum Treasures by Mrs. Sayward. 11. Huntington Avenue.

Children's Museum—
Meeting of the Junior Nature Sketch Club. 40 Burroughs Street, Jamaica Plain. 4.

Two Soloists With Chamber Orchestra

The Arts in Boston

Bernard Zighera continues to contrive interesting programs for his Chamber Orchestra concerts. The second of them, given last night in Jordan Hall, introduced two soloists and the American première of a Concertino for piano and orchestra by Jean Français. Mr. Zighera himself was the soloist in this work. The other was Joseph Szigeti, who played Corelli's "La Folia" Variations and Mozart's Concerto No. 4 in D major. The concert opened with Johann Christian Bach's Sinfonia in D major, op. 18, No. 4, and the closing number was Hugo Wolf's Italian Serenade for chamber orchestra. Richard Burgin acted as conductor of the orchestra in the concertino.

Jean Français is one of the younger generation of French composers, who carries on deftly the Parisian tradition. His Concertino is a gay, witty bit of music, consisting of a lively Presto, a nostalgic slow movement, a pleasing Allegretto and a brilliant Rondo. It's all over in a few minutes, but it leaves an agreeable impression of neat workmanship, rhythmic ingenuity and sophisticated charm. It was played by Mr. Zighera with complete understanding of its nature and form, and Mr. Burgin provided an appropriate accompaniment.

There was much pleasure in listening to the more ancient items of the program. J. C. Bach's Sinfonia, though it lacks outstanding individuality, is an accomplished exercise in the musical practices of the period. Mr. Szigeti brought to the interpretation of the "La Folia" and the Mozart concerto a highly developed left-hand technique and a meticulous sense of style. His tone is rather thin, his bowing is not invariably secure, his intonation is not always above suspicion, and his phrasing, especially in the Mozart, inclined to stiffness, but the integrity of his artistic approach was impressive and he was applauded warmly and long.

L. A. S.

The Hands of J. M. Sanromá

Which Will Execute the Piano Part in Ravel's Concerto in the Memorial Program of the Boston Symphony Orchestra Tomorrow

Boston Dance Notes

Last night in the Elizabeth Peabody Playhouse, the Contemporary Dance Group presented dances and an art exhibit for Spain, to a large audience. Dorothy Adlow gave an illustrated talk on Spanish art, Mary Starks danced several solos and the group appeared in two new numbers. The Abraham Lincoln Brigade was the beneficiary.

Pauline Chellis will give her mid-year technique demonstration in her studio Saturday morning at 11 o'clock, showing the development of techniques from the nursery rhyme stage to the finished composition by older students.

Also on Saturday morning at 11 o'clock, Hans Wiener will give a lecture-demonstration on "Contemporary Dance in Relation to Health, Sport, and Art," in Jacob Sleeper Hall, Boston University.

The Mordkin Ballet, under direction of Mikhail Mordkin, will open a four-performance engagement at the Majestic Theater tonight, with the ballets, "Giselle" and "The Goldfish." Sergei Soudeikine is the designer of scenery and costumes. Mr. Mordkin will appear in character parts.

M. L.

Guild of Boston Artists

Water colors by Elizabeth H. T. Huntington are shown at the Guild of Boston Artists, 162 Newbury Street.

Divided between flower portraits and landscapes, Mrs. Huntington's pictures are notable for dignity and decorativeness. She has made a specialty of orchids and there are 10 studies of different species in different attitudes. She lets the subject speak for itself, translating its special features as truthfully to fact as possible.

In her landscapes Mrs. Huntington is more personal and less literal. New England scenes are visualized in a stained glass effect of light and color, with emphasis upon the cooler, more somber moods.

Twentieth Century Club

John E. Porter is exhibiting a series of aquatones at the Twentieth Century Club, 3 Joy Street. A generous collection of small pictures discloses a hand which works with freedom and freshness. All the themes are from nature, trees chiefly, and they are touched off expressively. Variety lies in effect and in color schemes.

Women's City Club

Water colors by Eleanor Parke Custis are shown at the Women's City Club, 40 Beacon Street. Subjects of North Africa have been handled very ably by Miss Custis, who has an eye for detail as well as large architectural patterns. Her pictures serve descriptive as well as pictorial ends, and for this purpose she has a closer, more detailed style than is common amongst water colorists.

Fogg Art Museum

Three landscapes by Ruisdael, Dutch master of painting of nature, have been placed in the main gallery of the Fogg Art Museum, Cambridge. One landscape is lent by Miss Helen Clay Frick, while the other two come from the Museum's collection. Since the Dutch School has been a particular favorite in this vicinity, these Ruisdaels should prove of special interest. Landscape painting as we have come to think of it today commenced in Holland, where the artists showed a frank interest and concentration upon their environment and made no attempt to improve or idealize it.

Still to be seen at Fogg are the drawings of Old Masters, and the fortnightly displays of Japanese prints.

D. A.

Peak Budget in Bay State

(Continued from Page 9)

caring for people, practically all of whom are without means of private support. Public works, including roads, bridges, boulevards and water ways, demand about 17 cents; and debt service about 8 cents. Thus only 36 cents of every tax dollar is available to meet the current cost of all other State activities."

The Chief Executive also discussed the $2,000,000 additional expenditures which he was able to absorb in his budget without increasing the budget total. The major portion of this went for step-rate salary increases totaling $700,000. A total of $415,000 was provided for new functions established by the 1937 Legislature, while $274,750 was set aside for the cost of the State election. Debt service on the Gloucester Fish Pier and the new Suffolk County Court House accounted for $143,656. Other items built the total to $2,000,000.

Early Skirmish

The budget had hardly been filed an hour when it became involved in a hot legislative skirmish. Representative Albert E. Morris of Everett made an unprecedented attempt to have the House of Representatives sit as a committee of the whole to consider the budget.

The rules call for submission of the budget to the House Ways and Means Committee. However, Representative Morris charged that the budget for the last four or five years had emerged from the committee higher than the original estimates. He attempted to gain suspension of the rules to permit the House to sit as a committee. But he failed to obtain the necessary two-thirds vote. The roll call vote was 43 in the affirmative, 128 in the negative.

During the debate, Representative William B. Baker, Newton Republican member of the Ways and Means Committee, noted for his economy attempts, caused a laugh when he replied to Representative Morris:

"I find myself in a new role, that of a spendthrift."

Representative Baker then pointed out that the committee cut the original 1935 budget by $2,508,202, Governor Curley's 1935 proposed bond issue by $14,200,000, and the 1936 original budget by $4,259,000.

Pass

(Continued from Page 9)

fallen to the ground, the Mayor and his family climbed into their automobile and drove through the underpass behind a troop of mounted policemen. A crowd of several hundred onlookers applauded.

As a WPA band played on the sidelines, a fire engine from Company 50 and Ladder Truck 28 followed the Mayor's party down the ramp with sirens screaming. Other city officials, including Thomas F. Sullivan, Transit Commissioner, under whose direction the underpass was built, got into automobiles and joined the procession.

At 1:05 p. m., the first private automobile to use the new pass was admitted by workmen. It was driven by Dr. Donald V. Baker, Jr., of Center Street, Newton. The motorcade was on.

After the underpass was opened, Mayor Tobin went to the Hotel Lafayette for luncheon as guest of the Back Bay Associates.

The underpass was built by the City on borrowed money as a WPA project. By a special act of Legislature, the City was authorized to borrow $200,000 as its share of the project. The Federal Government contributed $366,000, making the total cost $566,000.

Construction of the project was started last summer and it was announced that the underpass would be opened April 1. Work progressed ahead of schedule, however, making it possible to open the underpass today, two months earlier than expected.

An appreciation of the value of the underpass to traffic may be realized by recent statistics of travel on the two cross-town highways. In an average 10 hour day on Commonwealth Avenue, 24,350 cars, traveling in both directions, cross Massachusetts Avenue. Vice versa, on the average 10 hour day, 12,000 cars move east and west on Massachusetts across Commonwealth.

From today on these two heavy traffic lanes will not obstruct each other.

When excavations were made for the pass last autumn heavy timbers and large stones were unearthed and authorities for a while could not explain their origin as most of the Back Bay area is filled land. Ultimately it was decided that these huge timbers came from a dam built when the Back Bay earned its title, in the years between 1814 and 1821. Such materials were used on the Cross and Mill Dams, constructed to furnish water power from the tidal waters of the Charles River.

Schools Called 'Prison Camps,' Curfew Is Asked

(Continued from Page 9)

islative Committee on the Judiciary.

The Representative urged the Committee to report favorably his proposed legislation increasing from $35 to $100 the minimum fine for drunken driving and the minimum jail sentence from two weeks to three months. His bill would establish a mandatory jail sentence for a second offence. No opposition appeared.

Homestead Law

Organized labor leaders appeared before the Judiciary Committee to favor a bill increasing from $800 to $4,000 the exemption of homestead estates of persons going into bankruptcy. Under the homestead law, passed in 1851, homestead estates up to $800 are exempt from levies of execution.

David Silverstein, counsel for the United Textile Workers Council of New Bedford, Mass., and Mariano S. Bishop, president of the Council, favored the legislation. They contended "there is no protection for the home owner under the present law."

The bill was filed by Representative John J. Kerrigan, Jr., Fall River, Mass., Democrat, who declared the present exemption is insufficient to cover a "garage or a hencoop."

Beano Tax Urged

Taxing of beano games was urged by Representative Frederick M. Barnicoat, Hanover, Mass., Republican, as he asked for a favorable report by the Committee on Taxation on his bill for an excise tax on gross profits from the game.

Beano, he declared, is "generally undesirable" but if allowed to exist at all should certainly be taxed.

Vigorous opposition was expressed by Representative Fred D. Beaudoin, Leominster, Mass., Democrat, who stated that in that city over $9,000 was given to charity recently as the result of a single beano game, and that the association running the game paid the city $416 for the license.

The Barnicoat Bill would provide for complete and accurate records of all sums received from beano games and for a tax of 7½ per cent on amounts from $150 to $300, 10 per cent from $300 to $500, 15 per cent from $500 to $1,000 and 35 per cent on sums above $1,000. There would be a $1,000 fine for violation of the law.

'The Monitor Views the News'

Following are recent additions to and changes in the last published schedule of these newscasts. Schedules containing announcements of "The Monitor Views the News" in the localities or regions served by this edition appear on the first and third Fridays of each month. These newscasts are prepared by The Christian Science Monitor and released through local Committees on Publication. All times are local.

Change in Schedule

Vermont

Waterbury—Daily, 2 p. m., WDEV, 550kc.

Watching the Clock

Goal $4,500,000

By a Staff Artist

$1,380,775 Contributed

Progress of the Campaign for the Community Fund of Boston

$1,000,000 Mark Passed in Drive; Behind Last Year

The million dollar mark was passed last night by Greater Boston's 1938 Community Fund Campaign which has set out to raise at least $4,500,000 by Feb. 8 to meet the needs of 109 social service agencies in this area. Collections were approximately $30,000 behind the figure for the same stage of the campaign last year. At today's "Dutch Treat" luncheon a total of $1,380,775 was reported.

Leverett Saltonstall, general chairman of the drive, declared: "We are very much encouraged by the early progress of the campaign. It shows what hard work can do. I feel that the campaign for the support of 109 hospitals, health and social agencies is better understood this year than ever before—and a better understanding of the needs can only mean a successful campaign."

Oscar W. Haussermann, chairman of the 1935 campaign, said this morning: "I don't think we have ever had a first report luncheon that registered more enthusiasm or gave better indication of thorough organization or showed a more cheerful and determined spirit on the part of individuals to carry out their separate assignments. Yesterday's luncheon convinced me that this year's army of workers has that quality of resolution and good-cheer that makes for goal-smashing results."

Robert Cutler, chairman of the 1937 drive, told yesterday of visiting Springfield, Worcester and Syracuse, N. Y., during their campaigns—all of which were successful, with the latter going 20 per cent over the top.

Anonymous contributions of $16,500 and $9,000 headed the list of gifts reported at today's luncheon.

In the Industry and Finance Division the Banking section reported the nearest approach to its quota as yet, with a figure of 85 per cent.

WPA Dikes for Hartford

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27 (AP)—Representative Herman P. Kopplemann (D) of Connecticut said last night that Works Progress Administration officials had agreed to expend $415,000 on dikes at Hartford, Conn., on the Connecticut River.

B. U. Landmarks to Be Torn Down To Make Way for Insurance Building

Title to the Rogers and the Walker Buildings on Boylston Street near Copley Square, two educational landmarks of old Boston, each having a full acre of land around it, has been secured by the New England Mutual Life Insurance Company, oldest company of its kind in America.

The imposing old style structures which long housed the Massachusetts Institute of Technology are now used by the Department of Architecture of M. I. T., and the College of Business Administration of Boston University. The property is bounded on three sides by Boylston, Clarendon and Newbury Streets and on the fourth by the Museum of Natural History.

Many years ago restrictions were put on this two-acre plot that limited its use for 999 years to educational purposes and specified that only one third of it could be built upon. But that was before Boston became so thickly settled. As the Back Bay area was developed and all available land was built upon, the two-acre plot became one of the most valuable pieces of real estate in that section. Efforts of the past quarter century to secure releases from the restrictions were unsuccessful.

Restrictions Are Released

But holders of the restrictions finally released the property when the plan of the insurance company to build a $2,500,000 structure became known, and work of constructing a new home office building is planned to be started the latter part of next year. George Willard Smith, president of the company said today that the new quarters would probably be ready for occupancy in the late fall of 1940.

Plans for the new structure have not yet been made but architects have been engaged with instructions to design a building of architectural beauty with a touch of the old Colonial, symbolic of the early founding of the company. It will be one of the largest building projects in Boston during the last decade and the greatest single development in the immediate Copley Square district, declared Mr. Smith. Architects say it is the most sizeable project in sight anywhere in New England for 1939.

The Boston firm of Cram and Ferguson have been selected as architects and the firm of Perry, Shaw and Hepburn, also of Boston, as associate architects, the latter having designed the Rockefeller restoration of Williamsburg, Va.

A new building is now being erected as part of the Technology group on Memorial Drive, Cambridge, to house the M. I. T. Department of Architecture which will remain in the Rogers Building until June 30.

Extra Year for B. U.

Boston University has been granted an extra year in the Walker Building, to June 30, 1939, when it is expected that the first unit of the new B. U. group on the Boston side of the Charles River will be ready.

The present home office of the insurance company, in Post Office Square, was erected in 1875 and was the third home office of the company. The first one was on State Street, where the Merchants National Bank Building now stands, and the second at the corner of State and Congress Streets where the State Street Trust Company is now located.

Judge Willard Phillips, LL. D., founded the company in 1835 and was the first of its total of five presidents, serving from 1843 to 1865. Of New England ancestry, Judge Phillips was a graduate of Harvard, a member of the Massachusetts Bar, Judge of Probate, and a student of and writer on insurance. Beneath a large oil painting of Judge Phillips, in the president's quarters of the Post Office Square office, is a recently acquired antique clock, made in 1810—the year the judge graduated from Harvard—which is today ticking off the minutes as faithfully as when first made by the old time E. Terry & Sons Company of Connecticut.

Short Wave Programs

For Friday, Jan. 28

Paris—9:30 a. m.—Musical Comedy: "Moineau." TPA2, 19.6m., 15.24meg.
Paris—6:15 p. m.—Concert from Radio-Paris. TPA4, 25.6m., 11.72mc.
London—6:35 p. m.—BBC Empire Orchestra. GSC, 31.3m., 9.58meg.; GSB, 31.8m., 9.51meg.; GSL, 49.1m., 6.11meg.
Moscow—7 p. m.—News and Program for English Listeners. RAN, 31m., 9.6meg.
Berlin—7:30 p. m.—Concert by the Berlin Conservatory of Music. DJD, 25.4m., 11.77meg.
Rome—7:35 p. m.—Guest Night; Amy Bernardy: "Rome's Midnight Voice." 2RO, 31.1m., 9.63meg.
Boston—7:45 p. m.—"Pathways to Peace"; "Ballade"; "Across the Footlights." WIXAL, 49.6m., 6.04meg.
Prague—8 p. m.—Light music; Slovakian folk songs; Central European Review. OLRB, 49.7m, 6.03mc.; OLR2A, 49.9m., 6.01mc.; OLR3A, 31.41m., 9.55mc.
London—8 p. m.—Bernard Crook Quintet. GSC, 31.3m., 9.58mc.; GSL, 49.1m., 6.11mc.
London—9:15 p. m.—Dorothy Hesse, pianist; "House in the Country"; Snooker billiards: Joe Davis vs. Horace Lindrum. GSD, 25.5m., 11.75meg.; GSC, 31.3m., 9.58meg.; GSB, 31.5m., 9.51meg.; GSL, 49.1m., 6.11meg.
Paris—11:45 p. m.—Musical Recordings. TPA4, 25.6m., 11.72meg.

'The Monitor Views the News'

For Friday, Jan. 28

12:00	WORL	920kc
12:45	WMEX	1500kc
3:00	WORL	920kc
6:00	WMEX	1500kc

Shortwave

2:30	W1XAL	15.25mc
3:30	W1XK	9.57mc
6:00	W1XAL	11.79mc
6:00	W1XK	9.57mc

Peaceful Gains Of Small States Told to School

(Continued from Page 9)

Garner, and stated that it was consistent with both the letter and spirit of American democracy.

Describing the Japanese course in China as a direct challenge to the orderly processes which Secretary Hull had in mind, Professor Holcombe took up the question of who is better fitted to govern China, the Chinese or the Japanese. Beginning with the three suggestions made a few years ago, commonly associated with the policy of Hirota, namely, that the Chinese join the Japanese in making a united front against communism; that they enter into "co-operation" with the Japanese in an economic way, and that they suppress "anti-Japanese propaganda," he said that harmless as such a program appeared on the surface, it could not, in the light of Japanese diplomatic phraseology, stand scrutiny.

Decision Up to Chinese

Regarding the joining of the Japanese, Italian and German alliance against Russia, he declared that, for the preservation and encouragement of orderly processes in government the Chinese must be permitted to decide how they shall protect themselves.

"Co-operation," he said, was an attractive term when used by people of good will, but, "One has merely to look at Manchuria, where co-operation as understood by the Japanese has been practiced, to realize that it means Chinese labor and Japanese direction, with low wages for Chinese laborers and farmers, and profits, such as they are, for Japan."

The "anti-Japanese propaganda" to which the Japanese had objected, he reported, consisted of the ordinary treatment of historical events in Chinese school textbooks, in which the student found, under history of 1915, reference to the 21 demands of the Japanese—demands which the Japanese wished to have interpreted now in a different manner.

One of the tests of a government's fitness to operate, he gave as its disposition to honor its international obligations. The Japanese, he added, had dishonored their obligations under the Treaty of Washington in 1932, the Pact of Paris in 1928, and the peace treaties in 1919. Their record of violence as manifested in assassinations of prime ministers and other public servants he cited as additional weakness in their argument, when making a comparison between the two countries on the basis of fitness to govern, with the symbolism as personified by the Emperor, descendant of a "sun goddess," he described as obsolescent and the most backward in the world today.

Introducer

© Bachrach

Mrs. Merle Fainsod

President of Massachusetts League of Women Voters

Suffolk Courts Improve Auditor Hearings System

Recent changes in the method of sending cases to auditors in Suffolk Superior Civil Courts have materially expedited the handling and disposition of court business, Chief Justice John P. Higgins said yesterday in announcing appointment of four more auditors.

The 22 auditors now hearing automobile accident cases—claims involving contracts are reserved for the court—are assigned cases only when they have finished the preceding ones, under the present system. Formerly, cases were assigned to an auditor upon motion for a hearing, with the result that he would often have 10 or 12 actions on a waiting list.

Parties often were compelled to wait several months before their case could be heard. With the appointment of four additional auditors, and the revision of the system by the judges, this period is expected to be reduced to a minimum.

A much less publicized, but important, feature of the new method, is the inability of a party, or his attorney, to learn the auditor's identity until the day before his case is heard, usually several weeks after it has been assigned. Under the old method, the dispute was assigned to an auditor as soon as parties agreed to such a hearing. Now it is merely put on a hearing list.

The auditor system has met with continued approval and success. Jurists cite to critics the record of cases heard in Essex County in one year, of which 98 per cent were settled without coming to trial.

Anti-Vaccine Bills Filed In Massachusetts

(Continued from Page 9)

repeal of the compulsory vaccination law.

Terms of Bill

Under the terms of the committee's bill abolishing the vaccination law "no person in this Commonwealth shall be required to submit to any form of vaccination or inoculation as a condition precedent to admission to any public institution, nor to the exercise of any right, performance of any duty, or enjoyment of any privilege."

The bill also provides a fine of $100 or imprisonment for a year or both for "any doctor, nurse or other person who vaccinates or inoculates a child, or an adult under guardianship, without the written consent of parent or guardian of such child or adult."

Although the committee, Mrs. Henderson said, does not place as much stress on its other two bills, they do regard them as important inasmuch as they both apply to the vaccination problem.

To Enlighten Public

The second bill, she declared, is to guard against the use of virus and serums, the content of which is not known, and at the same time to enlighten the public of what is being administered them when vaccinated.

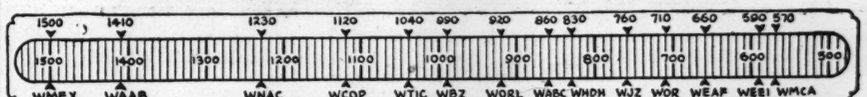
All containers of virus and serums sold, distributed or administered in this Commonwealth, under the terms of this bill, must have a label "printed in plain English, stating the exact content of said virus—if virus, the source from which the 'seed virus' was obtained; if serum the exact basic properties thereof. . . ."

The bill also requires that the label show the date on which the serum or virus was manufactured, the manufacturer, the place of manufacture, and state specifically against what it is claimed to immunize and the duration of the immunity. In addition, the bill provides that most of the information on the label of the virus used shall appear on every vaccination certificate.

Under the terms of the third bill no certificate of vaccination or of non-vaccination or of exemption from vaccination shall be required for the entrance to or attendance of any child in the public school of this Commonwealth, in compliance with the school attendance statute.

Section 3 of this bill provides that "No medical or surgical advertising or propaganda, oral or printed shall be given out, displayed or distributed in the public schools of this Commonwealth, this to specifically include moving picture films and lantern slides portraying diseased conditions, to advertise preventive measures."

The Monitor's Radio Timetable



The Above Scale Is an Addition to the Monitor's Radio Timetable, and Is Designed to Facilitate Tuning Both Local and National Programs

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
5:00 Follow the Moon	Dance Interlude; news	"Dick Tracy"; sketch	Sport matinee	Sport reports
5:15 "Mary Solbern"	Lon Winslow; sketch	Don Van Wart, piano	Sport matinee	Sport reports
5:30 "Stepmother"	"The Singing Lady"	"Jack Armstrong"	Sport matinee	Studio speakers
5:45 "Hilltop House"	Tom Mix sketch	Little Orphan Annie	Baseball School	"Reading the Comics"
6:00 News; sport review	News; Dance Revue;	News Service	Dinner concert	"The Monitor News"
6:15 Dinner music	orchestra; sports	Fred Hoey's Roundup	Dinner concert	Italian Radio Review
6:30 Rhythm Revue	Music; comment	"Musical Rendezvous"	Dinner concert	Sport reports
6:45 Nan Wynn, songs	Lowell Thomas, news	Dramatic sketch	News Service	Harris' Orchestra
7:00 Reader and orch.	"Easy Aces"; sketch	"Amos 'n' Andy"	Sport reports	Jimmie McHale's Orch.
7:15 Hollywood news	Network sketch	Vocal Varieties	Talk, Auditor Fox	"Five Star Final"
7:30 "We, the People";	Soloist; con. orchestra	Eddie Duchin's Orch.	"Headlines"; sketch	Terry O'Toole, songs
7:45 guests; orchestra	Studio speaker	Eddie Duchin's Orch.	Studio speaker	Perley Stevens's Orch.
8:00 Kate Smith's Hour:	News dramatizations	Vallee Hour: Connecti-	"Moonlight Rhythms"	"The Wordcaster"
8:15 Miriam Hopkins;	News dramatizations	cut Yankees; guests	"Moonlight Rhythms"	Studio speaker
8:30 dramatic sketch;	Barry McKinley, songs	Vallee Hour: Connecti-	George Olsen's Orch.	Legion speaker
8:45 comedy; music	Rochester Philharmonic	cut Yankees; guests	George Olsen's Orch.	News commentator
9:00 Major Bowe's Hour	Orchestra concert; Dr.	"Good News of 1938":	Kay Kyser's Orchestra	Waltz music
9:15 Major Bowe's Hour	Howard Hanson, cond.	motion picture stars;	Kay Kyser's Orchestra	Jack Early, songs
9:30 Major Bowe's Hour	"Town Meeting"; talks,	picture preview; solo-	"Sinfonietta"; orchestra.	Midweek Forum
9:45 Major Bowe's Hour	Maj. J. S. Barnes; S.	ists; orchestra	"Sinfonietta"; orchestra.	Midweek Forum
10:00 Essays in Music;	K. Ratcliffe; Quincy	Music Hall: Bing Crosby;	"The Witch's Tale"	Request Serenade
10:15 concert orchestra	Howe; questions	Bob Burns; G. La	"The Witch's Tale"	Request Serenade
10:30 "Showcase"; variety	NBC Jamboree	Cava; Madeleine Car-	Musical Revue: Henry	Perley Stevens's Orch.
10:45 "Showcase"; variety	NBC Jamboree	roll; Jan Smeterlin	Weber's Orchestra; so-	Perley Stevens' Orch.
11:00 E. B. Rideout; news	News; Roundelay	News Service	loists; chorus	Jimmie McHale's Orch.
11:15 C. Calloway's Orch.	Music As You Desire It;	Billy Lossez's Orchestra	"Theater Digest"; dra-	Jimmie McHale's Orch.
11:30 Nye Mayhew's Or.	Music As You Desire It	Henry Busse's Orch.	ma and music	Maurice Rocco's Orch.
11:45 Nye Mayhew's Or.	Music As You Desire It	Henry Busse's Orch.	M. Zarin's Orchestra	Maurice Rocco's Orch.

Friday's Programs

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
7:00 Popular variety	News; "Musical Clock"	Organ recital	"The Breakfast Smiler"	
7:15 Popular variety	"Musical Clock"	News Service	"The Breakfast Smiler"	
7:30 "Comedy Stars"	"Musical Clock"	"Good Morning"	"The Breakfast Smiler"	
7:45 WEEI news	"Musical Clock"	"Musical Clock"	The Morning Watch	
8:00 Forecasts; music	"Mac and Moore"	"Musical Clock"	News Service	"Musical Timetable"
8:15 Caroline Cabot	"Musical Clock"	"George and Juanita"	Organist; vocalist	"Musical Timetable"
8:30 "Radio Almanac"	"Musical Clock"	"Musical Roundup"	Jacobson's Rhythm	"Musical Timetable"
8:45 Music; fashion talk	"Musical Clock"	"Musical Roundup"	Jacobson's Rhythm	"Musical Timetable"
9:00 Shopping service	"As You Like It"	"Houseboat Hannah"	Network speaker	Organ; piano
9:15 Parade; music	"As You Like It"	Household talk	Merry-Go-Round	Studio speaker
9:30 "Road to Life"	"Breakfast Club"; pop-	Food news	Merry-Go-Round	"Italian Echoes"
9:45 Bachelor's Children	ular orch.; soloist	"Widder Jones"	Studio interview	"Songs of Italy"
10:00 Pretty Kitty Kelly	"Margo"; sketch	"Mrs. Wiggs"; sketch	"Singing Strings"	Studio speaker
10:15 Myrt and Marge	Drama and music	"John's Other Wife"; sk.	"Choir Loft"; organist.	Book Reviews
10:30 Tiny Wons	"Terry Regan"; sketch.	Just Plain Bill; sketch.	"Get Thin to Music"	"Shopping With You"
10:45 "Ma Perkins"	Home Forum; talk	Dramatic sketch	Vocalist; organ	"Shopping With You"
11:00 The Woman Speaks	"Mary Marlin"; sketch	"David Harum"; sketch	Readings; music	Studio soloist
11:15 Dramatic sketch	Rakov's Orchestra	"Backstage Wife"; sketch	"Melody Strings"	Cooking School
11:30 Big Sister; sketch	"Vic and Sade"; sketch	How to Be Charming	Recorded orchestra	Marie King, songs
11:45 "Aunt Jenny"	Edw. MacHugh, hymns	"Hello, Peggy"; sketch	Information Service	News commmentator
12:00 Commentator	News; feature; Noon-	Talk, Rev. Stidger	News Service	"Italian Airs"
12:15 Edwin C. Hill, news	day Show; music	"The O'Neills"	Agriculture talk	Italian Radio Review
12:30 Helen Trent; sketch	National Farm and	"Singin' Sam," baritone	Italian music program	Music; weather
12:45 "Our Gal Sunday"	Home Hour: speakers;	"Dan Harding's Wife"	Italian music program	"The Monitor News"
1:00 "Betty and Bob"	reports; Homesteaders'	News Service	Women's club news	"Musical Mailbox"
1:15 "Betty Crocker"	Orchestra	"Joyce Jordan"	Robison's Buckaroos	"Musical Mailbox"
1:30 Grimm's Daughter	"Matinee Melodies"	Marjorie Mills Hour	Recorded music	Roy Gobey, songs
1:45 Hollywood comment	Bach's "Art of the	Marjorie Mills Hour	Voice of Experience	Perley Stevens' Orch.
2:00 News for women	Fugue"; by Heins and	"Curtain Calls"	Consumers' Council	Dance music
2:15 "The O'Neills"	Robert Scholz, pianists;	"Curtain Calls"	Radio Garden Club	Dance music
2:30 American School of	From Mozarteum, in	"Musical Roundup"	Sport matinee	"Gems of Melody"
2:45 the Air	Salzburg, Austria	"Musical Roundup"	Stage Door Memories	"Gems of Melody"
3:00 News Service	Radio Guild sketch:	Pepper Young's Family	Colonials: orchestra	"Blue Strings"
3:15 Studio program	"The First Lady of the	"Ma Perkins"; sketch	Colonials: orchestra	"Gems of Melody"
3:30 "Meet the Author"	Land," by Charles F.	"Vic and Sade"	Sport matinee	"Gems of Melody"
3:45 Matinee Melodies	Nirdlinger	"The Guiding Light"	Studio speaker	Sport reports
4:00 Matinee Melodies	Stocks; Club Matinee	"Lorenzo Jones"	Rhode Islanders; orch.	Melody Parade
4:15 The Boston Hour	Club Matinee: variety	"Mary Marlin"; sketch	Rhode Islanders; orch.	Melody Parade
4:30 "The Goldbergs"	Club Matinee: variety	"Martha and Hal"	Sport matinee	Harmony Team
4:45 Network speaker	Club Matinee: variety	"Road of Life"	Sport matinee	Sport reports
5:00 "Follow the Moon"	Dance Interlude: news	"Dick Tracy"; sketch	Sport matinee	Sport reports
5:15 Arthur Godfrey	"Don Winslow"	Don Van Wart, piano	Sport matinee	Sport reports
5:30 Dinner concert	Rakov's Orchestra	"Jack Armstrong"	Sport matinee	Sport reports
5:45 "Hilltop House"	Tom Mix sketch	Little Orphan Annie	Sport matinee	"Reading the Comics"
6:00 News; sportshots	News; Dance Revue	News Service	Dinner concert	"The Monitor News"
6:15 Am. Legion speaker	News commentator	Rhythmaires; orchestra	Dinner concert	Italian Radio Review
6:30 Dinner Time Revue	Organist; pianist	"Musical Rendezvous"	Dinner concert	Sport reports
6:45 Song Time	Lowell Thomas, news	"Musical Rendezvous"	Sport reports	Harris' Orchestra
7:00 "Poetic Melodies"	"Vocal Varieties"	"Amos 'n 'Andy"	News Service	Jimmy McHale's Orch.
7:15 Dinner concert; M.	Commentator	"Uncle Ezra"; sketch	Dance orchestra	"Five Star Final"
7:30 Daum, soprano	"Lum and Abner"	Sport review	Chemistry talk	"Voice of Israel"
7:45 Boake Carter, news	Am. Legion speaker	"Bughouse Rhythm"	Vocalist; organ	"Voice of Israel"
8:00 Music Hall: com-	"Grand Central Sta-	Lucille Manners, so-	Ernie Fiorito's Orch.;	Staley Players
8:15 edy: soloists; orch.	tion"; dramatic sketch	prano; Revelers Quar-	Sylvia Froos; chorus	Staley Players
8:30 Whiteman Orch.;	"Death Valley Days";	tet; Rosario Bourdon's	Topics of the Day	Louise Farley, songs
8:45 guest singers	dramatic sketch	concert orchestra	"Let's Play Games"	Commentator
9:00 "Hollywood Hotel";	Gov. Charles F. Hurley.	"Waltz Time"; Frank	Operetta: "Iolanthe"	Art Carroll's Orchestra.
9:15 M. Berle; K. Baker;	Gov. Charles F. Hurley	Munn; Abe Lyman's Or.	Operetta: "Iolanthe"	Toby Harris' Orchestra.
9:30 V. Moore; B.	Tommy Dorsey's Orch.;	Court of Human Re-	Bamberger Symphony	Jimmie McHale's Orch.
9:45 Barns; A. Miller	vocal soloists	lations; sketch	Orchestra	Jimmie McHale's Orch.
10:00 'Songshop'; Nadine	Paul Martin and His	"First Nighter"; sketch	"Twenty Years Ago and	Perley Stevens' Orch.
10:15 Connor; Frank	Music	"First Nighter"; sketch	Today"; sketch	Gypsy Orchestra
10:30 Crumit; orchestra.	Paul Martin and His	Hollywood Gossip	"Curtain Time"; drama-	Gypsy Orchestra
10:45 Dramatic sketch	Music	Dorothy Thompson	tization; soloists; pop-	Studio program
11:00 Forecasts; news	News; "Roundelay"	News Service	ular orchestra	Joe Frasetto's Orchestra
11:15 Glen Gray's Orch.	Music As You Desire It	Billy Losses's Orchestra	Joe Smith's Orchestra	Rendezvous Rhythms
11:30 Nye Mayhew's Or.	Music As You Desire It	Dance orchestra	Larry Lee's Orchestra	L. Noble's Orchestra
11:45 Nye Mayhew's Or.	Music As You Desire It	Dance orchestra	Larry Lee's Orchestra	L. Noble's Orchestra

SENSATIONAL SALE!

GO TO YOUR NEAREST WORLD DEALER

BELLOWS FALLS, VT., 2 Square
BEVERLY, MASS., 175 Rantoul St.
BOSTON, MASS., 82 Summer St.
BROCKTON, MASS., 92 Legion Pk'y
CLAREMONT, N. H., 38 Tremont Sq.
CLINTON, MASS., 305 High St.
CONCORD, MASS., 18 Walden St.
CONCORD, N. H., 10B No. State St.
DEDHAM, MASS., 593 High St.
FRAMINGHAM, MASS., Kerwins
FITCHBURG, MASS., 791 Main St.
GLOUCESTER, MASS., 113 Main St.
HAVERHILL, MASS., 43 Main St.
HOLBROOK, MASS., Opp. Town Hall
KEENE, N. H., 109 Main St.
LAKEPORT, N. H., 59 Elm St.
LAWRENCE, MASS., 91 Jackson St.
LEOMINSTER, MASS., 53 Main St.
LOWELL, MASS., 714 Merrimack St.
LYNN, MASS., 7 Market St.
MANCHESTER, N. H., 1122 Elm St.
MARLBORO, MASS., 227 Main St.
MAYNARD, MASS., 33 Nason St.
MILFORD, MASS., 74 Main St.
NASHUA, N. H., 35 Main St.
NEW BEDFORD, MASS., 1485 Acushnet Ave.
NO. ADAMS, MASS., 218 Ashland St.
NORWICH, CONN., Reid & Hughes
NORWOOD, MASS., 49 Day St.
PAWTUCKET, R. I., 142 Broad St.
PORTLAND, MAINE, 12 Forest Ave.
PROVIDENCE, R. I., 287 Weybosset St.
QUINCY, MASS., 1383 Hancock St.
SANFORD, MAINE, 133 Main St.
TAUNTON, MASS., 4 Cedar St.
WALTHAM, MASS., 420 Moody St.
WOONSOCKET, R. I., 292 S. Main
WOONSOCKET, R. I., 515 Social St.

A Direct Factory Shipment Brand New 1938 Grunow Radios

The Largest Radio Purchase Since 1929—Brings Unprecedented Radio Values to All New England!

Sonja Henie, Both on Screen And in Person, on Hub Bills

Movies of Moment

Invention and an astute booking agent are going to prove, during the next few days, that a Hollywood star is one heavenly body able to be in conjunction with itself. Sonja Henie is the luminary. Today, Miss Henie and her skates play a prominent role in "Happy Landing," opening at the Keith Memorial Theater following a preview last night. Next Wednesday, and for five days thereafter, Miss Henie (in person, not a talking picture), will be cutting ice capers at the Boston Garden.

"Happy Landing," by her own recent admission, is Miss Henie's best picture so far. It should be added in fairness that she was indifferently satisfied with her first film, "One in a Million."

When Darryl Zanuck first contracted for her skating talents, skeptics wondered what he would do with Miss Henie in the matter of stories. Mr. Zanuck, as he has in many another instance, surprised them. Rolling off a log looks like hard work compared to the ease with which the Twentieth-Fox story department so far has furnished fables to incorporate the talent of Norway's gift to the sports and entertainment world.

"Happy Landing" tells the story of a song writing band leader (Cesar Romero) who flies across the Atlantic for a publicity stunt and comes down in a Norwegian fog bank almost in the middle of a folk festival known as the "Brides Fair," during which, according to custom, if a young man dances twice with the same girl, he has proposed. Don Ameche, Ethel Merman, Jean Hersholt, Billy Gilbert, Leah Ray and the Raymond Scott Quintet are in the cast.

A former musical comedy favorite with his wife and partner, Blossom Seeley, Benny Fields appears on the stage with those two satirists of the dance, the Hartmans.

* * *

"The Hurricane" Held

The State and Orpheum Theaters currently have a hurricane by the tail and are not going to let it go. It is a hurricane designed and staged by James Basevi for Samuel Goldwyn's movie cameras and it furnishes not only the pièce de résistance but also the raison-d'être for "The Hurricane."

Incidental but necessary is the story of a Polynesian native's rebellion against the sub-zero heart of a French colonial official. Incidental also is the fine acting of Thomas Mitchell, C. Aubrey Smith, Raymond Massey, not to mention the beauty of Dorothy Lamour and the high diving of Jon Hall, heroine and hero, respectively. For the sake of the hurricane, however, "The Hurricane" is well worth seeing.

On the same bill, also for a second week, is an absurd but frequently amusing farce entitled, "Beg, Borrow or Steal," with Frank Morgan, John Beal, Florence Rice, E. E. Clive, Herman Bing, George Givot and others.

Fred Waring in Person

Fred Waring has long been noted for the high quality of his stage entertainment. Today, he is back again with band numbers, glee club, and variety acts at the Metropolitan Theater. Under the Waring wing are such old and new entertainers as Poley McClintock, the McFarland Twins, Donna Dae, Betty Atkinson, the Three Fellas, Scotty Bates and Gordon Goodman.

On the screen is Mae West in "Everyday's a Holiday."

* * *

And Elsewhere

Two first-run features, "Change of Heart," a comedy featuring Gloria Stuart and Michael Whalen, and "The Shadow," a backstage circus murder thriller with Charles Quigley and Rita Hayworth, make up the new program opening today at the Keith Boston Theater. . . . Likewise, two new pictures are on the Paramount and Fenway Theater schedule today: "Love Is a Headache," with Gladys George and Franchot Tone, and "Bulldog Drummond's Revenge," in which John Barrymore, John Howard and Louise Campbell appear.

The dilemma of a declining actress furnishes the story of the new film, "Expensive Husbands," with Beverly Roberts and Patric Knowles, coming tomorrow to the Scollay Square and Modern Theaters. The feature film is "Love and Hisses," with Walter Winchell, Ben Bernie and Simone Simon, who sings. . . . "The Ski Chase" and "Monastery" are still at the Fine Arts Theater.

The Newsreel Theater, next door to the Repertory, continues showing 40 short subjects on a regular schedule from 12 noon to 12 midnight daily. . . . Speaking of short subjects, the new program opening tomorrow at the South Station Theater includes "Behind the Scenes in Nazi Germany," the latest March of Time reel; a color musical with Sybil Jason, a Leon Erroll comedy, newsreels and other featurettes.

* * *

"Snow White" Soon

"Snow White and the Seven Dwarfs," Walt Disney's long-awaited full-length color cartoon, is announced for the Keith Memorial Theater beginning Feb. 10.

J. D. B.

Carnation Show On Its Last Day

The American Carnation Society closes its two-day annual exhibition at Horticultural Hall tonight in what is considered the largest display of carnations ever exhibited in this country.

The exhibition is under the auspices of the American Carnation Society with the co-operation of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society.

Gangsters, Dancers and Buccaneers in Film Houses

Akim Tamiroff (Lower Left) in "The Buccaneer," Coming to the Metropolitan Feb. 3, and Franchot Tone and Gladys George in "Love Is a Headache," at the Paramount and Fenway. Above, Left to Right—Rose Stradner, James Stewart and Sidney Blackmer in "The Last Gangster," Coming Feb. 4 to the State and Orpheum Theaters; Jean Hersholt in "Happy Landing," at the Keith Memorial, and Grace and Paul Hartman, Dancers, in the Stage Show at the Same House

News In Boston Today

(Continued from Page 9)

Hospital for the Criminal Insane a few days after he had fatally wounded another patient, Joseph Bardzik, with a pickaxe.

Today's disclosure followed close upon Auditor Buckley's charge that his present investigation at the hospital indicated that supply books are missing and others poorly kept. He asserted his aides had uncovered "irregularities similar to those found in several mental institutions."

Mr. Buckley today added that certain records pertaining to food supplies are missing. The loss, he said, will handicap auditors working on the books. He said he expected to have his report ready for the Governor within three weeks.

Acting Commissioner Clifton T. Perkins said a complete reorganization was contemplated. The important change, he said, would be "the clarification and standardization of interpretation of the so-called waste and shrinkage account."

As a result of the publicity focused upon the hospital by the slayings, the Department of Mental Diseases has received numerous requests from relatives and counsel for inmates asking for their discharge.

Dr. Perkins has called a special meeting of the four associate commissioners for tomorrow afternoon.

Representative William A. Brown of Abington, House chairman of the Legislative Committee on Public Welfare, gave out a statement, following the committee's visit to the hospital yesterday.

He said the committee believed immediate steps should be taken to bring about a change in the administration of the department, so that a regularly appointed commissioner shall administer its affairs.

The chairman stated that while the work done by Dr. Perkins has been satisfactory, "the administration of the hospitals will be improved if the process of having the work supervised by an acting commissioner is discontinued."

Representative Brown said there was the highest regard for Dr. Holt, custodian of the 2000 mentally ill, and that he had taken every precaution which could reasonably be expected to safeguard those in his care.

The committee was of the opinion, he said, that in order to prevent further slayings, all persons committed to institutions who have criminal characteristics be sent to Bridgewater.

Ashing Slippery Economy Advised

With the problem of the city budget facing him, Mayor Maurice J. Tobin received a suggestion from the School Committee this morning, which—according to the committee—could throw from $100 to $125 a week in winter into the right scale of the balance.

It seems that one by-product of Boston's educational plant is about 100 to 125 tons of good coal ashes each week. At present the city buys an average of just about this amount of sand for application to slippery roads and sidewalks, the message to the Mayor pointed out.

Why not have the Public Works Department collect the school ashes and store them for use as needed, thus saving the expense of the sand, bought under contract for $1 a ton, asked the committee.

Some criticism of the proposal is being voiced by janitors of buildings with white marble floors, by housewives and by those who fear that dust from the ashes might have a detrimental effect on the snowy whiteness of Monday's wash when hung on the line.

More Than 2500 'Ads' Investigated

More than 2500 investigations of advertising which appeared questionable in one or more respects, were undertaken by the Merchandise Division of the Boston Better Business Bureau during 1937, according to a statistical report just issued. Chemical tests were made, also, of 1017 advertised products and materials.

"Boston advertising," said the report, "to a very satisfactory degree, is correct." It was only necessary to investigate 2563 cases of advertisements which, it seemed, might not be up to the standards sought by the bureau, and of these 1432 were given favorable reports. Those unfavorably reported were not necessarily untruthful, it was pointed out, for in many cases the objections were made because articles advertised were not available, differed in size or color, or for other similar reasons.

The class of advertisements most frequently investigated dealt with women's wear. Next in order of frequency of complaints came furniture, household articles, and silverware and jewelry. Only nine complaints of food advertising were studied and in six of these favorable reports were the result.

Lampoon Dares Wellesley Girls

In this morning's mail came the advice that "Lampy," America's first comic, has sent a telegraphic challenge to neighboring Wellesley College to defend from further assault sallies on the somewhat accepted theory of the dominance of the male.

Weapons will be polysyllabic words.

The challenge:

"The Harvard Lampoon, annoyed at the positions being given to women in politics, newspapers, and men's bars, and frightened by the recent announcement that there are too many men in college, believes that it is its duty in upholding the honor and prestige of the male sex to challenge the members of the Wellesley College Weekly to a bout of cross-word lexicons. Best two out of three falls with no holds barred. May the best 'man' win.

"Harvard Lampoon,
"William Calfee, President."

Steam Trawlers Pulled Off Flats

Two steam trawlers, tossed aground last evening on Bird Island flats in Boston harbor by wind and tide, were hauled off by tugs today and taken to the Atlantic Works, East Boston, for examination.

The 139-foot New York trawler Kingfisher and the 137-foot Boston trawler Princeton were both caught in the strong wind about 7 p. m., such as played tag with the 20,000-ton Cunard White Star liner Carinthia 36 hours previously. Before they could swing the craft into the wind, they had grounded, spent the night on the mud. Boston Towboat's powerful Luna and Neptune hauled the Kingfisher into deep water today and the Mercury and Thor pulled the Princeton off the flats.

Low Temperatures Curb Flood Danger

By the Associated Press

Portland, Maine, Jan. 27

Lower temperatures today minimized threat of floods along Maine's major streams, river engineers reported.

Near zero readings with promise of continuance, the Federal Weather Bureau said here, would eliminate the hazard.

The Androscoggin, Kennebec, Penobscot and Saco Rivers, swollen from Tuesday's heavy southeast gale, still raced down their valleys, but recessions already were noted.

Ballet Subsidized by U. S., Dream of Mikhail Mordkin

An American government-subsidized ballet, similar to those of Europe, with many prominent dancers "working together like in a family," is the dream of Mikhail Mordkin, who as choregrapher, premier dancer and director, brings his own ballet company to the Majestic Theater for three nights and one matinee, beginning this evening.

Surrounded at the Museum of Modern Art by an exhibit of paintings, which included several of himself in character, Mr. Mordkin leaped from one phase of dancing to another as he endeavored to give a picture of the relation of modern and classical ballet in 20 minutes. His efforts were not exactly improved by interruptions for photographs, reminders that he had a radio broadcast shortly after 4 o'clock, and his own anxiety that he might have to fly to Providence for his performance last evening.

These matters did not quell his enthusiasm in the least, however. It is 28 years since Mr. Mordkin came first to this country, dancing with Anna Pavlova; but he seems as charged with energy now as he was then. He is a short, barrel-chested man, who talks in jumps and gestures with his whole body to illustrate what he is saying.

Foundation the Same

He said, among other things, that the foundation of all dancing, whether romantic, classic or mechanical, was the same—chiefly because the body is capable only of a certain number of gyrations. These may be used in different techniques, molded into various forms by differing schools, and colored with different temperaments and individualities, but the fundamentals are always the same.

"Styles change, like the styles of the hats," he said, "but form, never. It is like writing. Authors may use it differently but it is all the same grammar."

Although he has been in America for a number of years, Mr. Mordkin speaks with a strong accent and occasionally his rapid flow of adjectives and nouns with scarcely a thought of verbs leaves one at somewhat of a loss.

When not on tour, Mr. Mordkin devotes much of his time to the Mordkin Studio in New York, which was opened in 1927 and will have to do until Uncle Sam becomes a balletomane. Here, 65 American pupils study the foundation work which, he asserts, will enable them to enter whatever field they may wish, whether "grotesque" (mechanical) or classic.

They Want a Short Cut

Mr. Mordkin finds, however, that young America is not ready for the hard work that young Russia, for instance, is willing to give for the sake of a career.

"Americans, yes, good material, fine, but," and he raised his hands and shook his head, "they want to go ahead too fast. In Russia, we work, study for eight years. Here, the young people, they study perhaps two months, perhaps two years."

Paul Haakon studied with Mr. Mordkin for three years; Katharine Hepburn, four; and William Dollar set what must have been almost a record by working with the ballet master for five years.

The Boston performances, incidentally, will feature "La Fille Mal Gardée," in which Mr. Mordkin made his first professional appearance at the age of 9. He had just entered the Imperial Ballet School. Immediately upon graduation he was engaged to stage a series of dances for the Czar.

Upon the invitation of the Kaiser, he was one of a group of artists to first carry the Russian ballet to Berlin in 1908. The dancer joined Diaghileff's Ballet Russe in Paris in the following year, later toured extensively with Pavlova, and also alone. In 1925, he toured America for two years under the direction of Morris Gest.

Japanese Demand For Rayon Sulphite Booms a N. H. Mill

PORTLAND, Maine, Jan. 27 (AP)—The Brown Company's foreign department announced yesterday that renewed Japanese demand for its refined rayon sulphite had necessitated resumption of full capacity production at the company's Berlin, N. H., mills.

The company said exports to Japan would be resumed with three sailings monthly from this port. The service had been halted in December. Japanese decision to cut its cotton imports and produce more rayon, company officials said, had created a shortage of pulp in the country.

In 1937 more than 50,000 tons of pulp was sent through Portland to Japan.

The Week in Connecticut

(Continued from Page 9)

work Monday of this week. The mayor has promised full co-operation.

The State's Attorney has asked the Superior Court for postponement of all criminal business in the Waterbury District so he may devote full time to the City Hall investigation.

* * *

Parking Inquiry

The Waterbury inquiry will thus go forward simultaneously with a grand jury investigation of the State Highway Department and its purchases of land for the $20,000,000 Merritt Parkway in Fairfield County. The parkway grand jury, summoned by the Fairfield County Superior Court on request of Gov. Wilbur L. Cross, began its work in Bridgeport this week.

* * *

New Police

Twenty-five "rookie" State policemen, fresh from the State Police School at Ridgefield Barracks, took to the roads in new uniforms and new automobiles this week. State Police Commissioner Anthony Sunderland pointed out that this addition brought his force only to 175 officers and men, out of an authorized strength of 225. When the General Assembly increased the size of the police force it directed that 75 men be assigned to highway patrol. The Commissioner will put his freshman patrolmen on the job of checking traffic violations.

* * *

Brook Bath

The Supreme Court of Errors informed William Heller, Easton farmer, that he could not bathe in a brook which runs into Bridgeport's water supply reservoir, in spite of the fact that the brook runs through his farm. Mr. Heller, arrested and filed for taking a bath in his own brook on a hot summer day, claimed it was his constitutional right.

* * *

Out of Order

Chief Sanitary Inspector Dominick J. Murphy of the Hartford Health Department spoke his mind to the City Juvenile Commission without realizing, he later said, that a reporter was in the room. When he was quoted as declaring that "we haven't got a slum in Hartford, only slums that are made by the tenants themselves," and that 90 per cent of bad housing was due to "bad housekeeping," Mr. Murphy found himself in wrong with his own boss, Dr. Benjamin G. Horning, with the City Plan Commission and with the City's social workers. Dr. Horning decreed that department employees were to make no more statements for publication without his approval.

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BOSTON

The Young Folks' Page

A Thursday Page

Llewellyn's Tower

By M. Josephine Smith

Chapter Four

Gwen caught up the leader of the orchestra just as he was turning into one of the wings leading on to the stage.

"Herr van Bruggen!"

He stopped and looked round.

"Yes?"

"Can you tell me where Miss Greta Roberts, the singer, is staying, please? I want to see her on some very important business, but I don't know where to find her."

"Miss Roberts? I think she is staying with Mrs. Price-Hughes at Plas Newydd—the big house near to the Little Carnedd."

"Oh, thank you!" cried Gwen joyfully. Then she and Mary hurried back, reclaimed their bicycles, and having obtained some further instructions as to the whereabouts of Plas Newydd, set off back along the promenade.

"Gwen! I just can't go any further!" They had not gone more than a mile when Gwen heard Mary's voice behind her. She turned her head and saw her companion standing disconsolately by the roadside, her bicycle propped against the curb. Jumping off her own machine, she wheeled it back.

"What's the matter?" she asked anxiously. "Have you got a puncture?"

"No." Mary swallowed hard. "It is that I am too tired to go on—I cannot make the pedals go round any more!"

Gwen looked ahead toward the Little Carnedd, shimmering in a haze of heat—it did not look very near, and her heart sank. They had left the busiest part of the promenade behind them and not many people were about, but she saw a woman coming toward them and stopped her to ask the way again.

"Plas Newydd? That's Colonel Price-Hughes' place—turn up the next road and after about half a mile you'll see a big, grey stone house back on the hill-side—that's Plas Newydd—you can't miss it."

"But I cannot ride another half mile!" exclaimed Mary, almost in tears. "And if I did, it would not be possible for me to sing afterwards—it is no use going on—I could not sing to Greta Roberts now, if I tried she would not want to listen at all!"

Plas Newydd at Last

Nearly at her wits' end, Gwen contemplated the alternatives. It seemed quite probable that Mary's plea was true and that, hot and tired as she was, it would be impossible for her to sing successfully—and to fail would mean the final dashing to the ground of all their hopes. On the other hand, if they turned back and went home without seeing Greta Roberts, would not that be almost more disappointing and humiliating still?

"Mary," she said suddenly. "Let's sit down and rest for a little while, and then we won't try to ride—we'll walk—half a mile isn't far and when we reach the house you can rest again before we go in. Do try! I am sure it will be all right!"

As usual, Gwen's enthusiasm carried the day; but Mary would not sit down.

"If I rest it will only be harder when I get up again," she said.

So they wheeled their bicycles, and at first Gwen tried to cheer her companion by keeping up a lively flow of talk; but she received so little response that her efforts gradually dwindled away and at last they plodded along in gloomy silence. It was with intense relief that Gwen saw a castellated building in the distance.

"That must be Plas Newydd!" she exclaimed, and pressed on faster. But Mary dragged behind, and when they came in sight of an important looking entrance with handsome iron gates and a neat, ivy-covered lodge at one side, she drew back full of alarm.

"I cannot go up there—that is too grand a place—I could not go to sing in a house like that, not whatever! They will not let us in to see Miss Roberts, indeed they will not!"

Fortunately the great double gates stood open and there was no sign of anyone at the lodge. Casting one hurried glance over her shoulder to make sure that Mary was following, Gwen marched forward, through the gates and on to the well kept gravel drive. Fine evergreens lined the drive and behind them were park-like grounds with green velvety lawns shaded by great oaks and elms. As they drew nearer the house bright-colored formal flower gardens appeared, bordered with yews trimmed into all kinds of odd shapes, such as arm-chairs, birds and other animals.

The drive turned and then suddenly widened out and they found themselves before an imposing mansion, with a flight of wide stone steps leading up to the entrance and a long stone terrace on either side of it.

"We can lean our bicycles here against the steps," said Gwen, suiting the action to the word and propping her bicycle against the stone. Just at that moment the door of the mansion opened and a big collie came bounding down the steps toward them. Then a liveried servant standing in the background, saw the two girls and called the dog by name; but he was too glad to be free and in a minute he was making friends with the two strangers, who received him in friendly fashion and evidently were not at all afraid of him. He jumped round them, barking joyfully, until he suddenly caught sight of a squirrel scurrying across the drive, when he promptly gave chase. Gwen looked up to the terrace and saw the man still standing at the door.

"Is Miss Greta Roberts in?" she asked rather breathlessly.

The man looked at her doubtfully.

"I don't know if she can see any visitors," he said.

Gwen smiled up at him.

"Will you please tell her that Miss Gwen Richards and Miss Mary Griffith would like to see her on very important business."

"If you will come in, miss, I will find out if she can see you."

Gwen looked over her shoulder, saw that Mary was just behind, and followed the man through a broad hall to a handsomely furnished room, where he left them.

Difficult Moments

Suddenly footsteps could be heard approaching; then the door opened.

"You wish to see me?"

They looked up to see a tall, graceful figure, clad in a simple dress of some light material that set off her smooth, shining dark hair, and made Gwen think instantly of primroses.

Miss Roberts glanced from Gwen, impetuous and smiling, to Mary standing white faced and shy in the background.

"Suppose we sit down," she said, seating herself on a couch and making room for Mary beside her, while Gwen sat down on a chair on her other side.

"You see," began Gwen, "I read that article about you in the 'Girls' Journal,' and it gave me the idea"—and she went on to tell the story of Mary, her voice and her difficulties, and finally the hope to which the article had given birth.

She paused and looked up questioningly into the dark brown eyes, deep and mysterious when the face was grave, but flecked with a sudden dancing light when a smile illumined them.

"It takes not only money, but time and effort—always effort," Miss Roberts said kindly. "And so few succeed! I don't want to discourage you," and she looked sympathetically at Mary, "but I am so afraid you will be disappointed. It is only the very exceptional voice which can be trained successfully for concert singing—so many qualities are necessary. But come! You shall sing for me, Mary, and then I will tell you if there is any hope."

She rose to go over to the piano; hardly knowing what she did, Mary got up too, but when she tried to walk across the room her legs refused to move.

"I—I can't sing—not now!" she gasped.

"Oh Mary dear! It's that long ride—you ought to have rested when I wanted you to." Gwen's voice was full of trouble; then she looked up at Miss Roberts. "You see, she isn't accustomed to riding a bicycle, and it's very hot and we've really come a long way—"

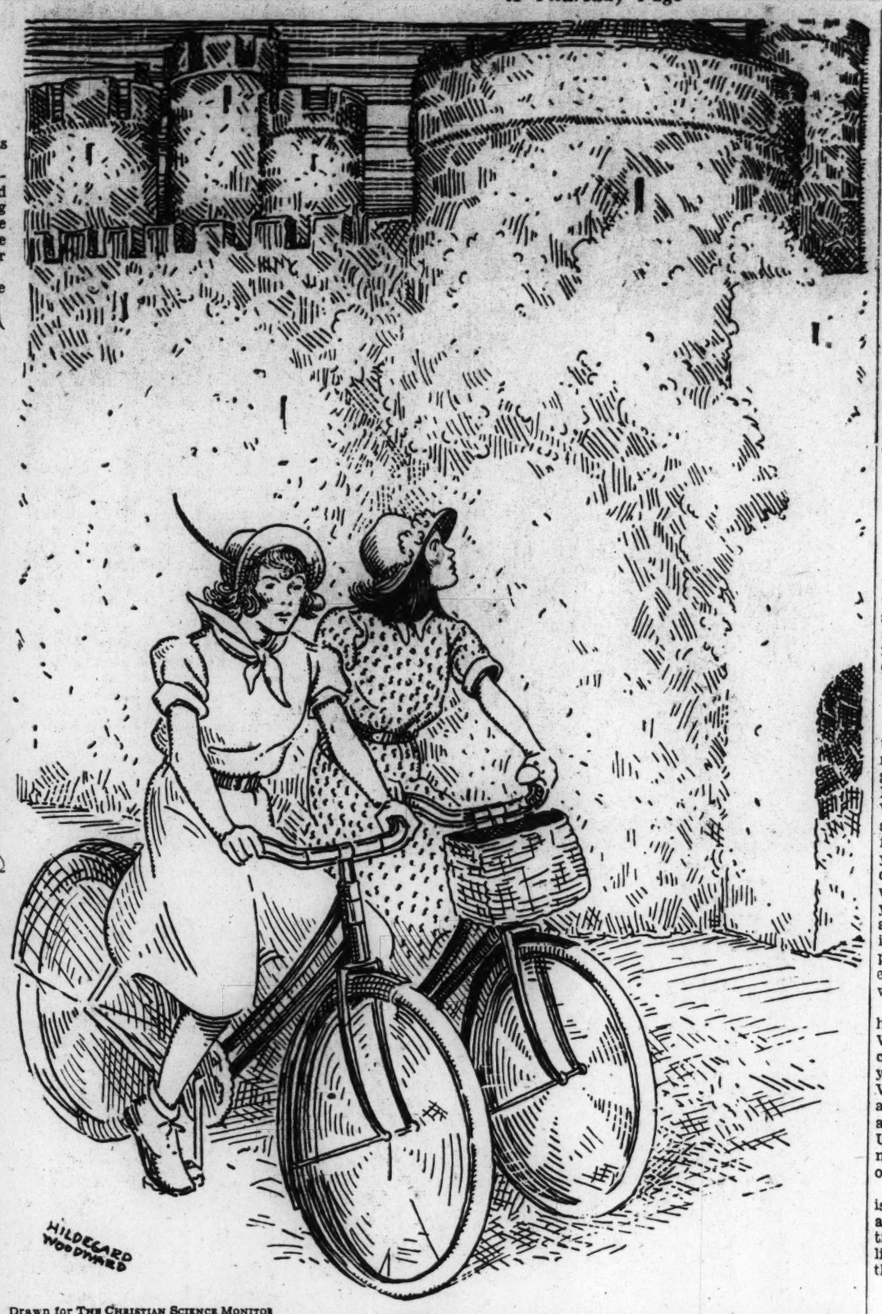
But Greta Roberts was an understanding person, and because she was an artist herself she could appreciate Mary's over anxiety to do well and the dismay which had overcome her at the knowledge that she was not in a condition to succeed.

(To Be Continued Next Thursday)

The Story So Far

Gwen Richards, befriending Mary Griffith, a daughter of one of the local slate miners in Penrhyddon, Wales, had bicycled with her to Llanfairgwynedd to try to see Greta Roberts, a noted singer who was to give a concert there that night, and to get her to hear Mary sing and hold out some hope of training for her beautiful voice.

Inquiring for Miss Roberts at the concert hall in the afternoon, the girls could find no one who knew where she was staying. They were just feeling disconsolate, when a man carrying a violin emerged from a passage and a workman pointed him out to them as the leader of the orchestra.



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

After Obtaining Some Further Instructions as to the Whereabouts of Plas Newydd, Gwen and Mary Set Off Again

Let Us Learn to Ski

By A. W. Laughton

VII

The Jump Turn and the Gelandesprung

There are times in every skier's experience when he wants to come to a quick stop or hurdle a low obstruction in his path. The beginner will select the easiest and least dangerous method of sitting down rather than hurdling, but he can learn soon the other methods which mark the good skier.

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

Using Your Straightened Arm and the Pole as a Pivot and Support, Twist Your Body Around at Right Angles to Your Original Direction

To come to a quick stop, you will want to use the jump turn. This jump turn may be used also for the abrupt turn that it is.

Starting from the downhill stance, sink into a low crouch and at the same time bring forward the pole on the side of the direction of the turn and plant it in the snow as near to the side of the track to be followed as possible.

The Pole as a Pivot

As the middle of the skis reach this pole which is the point of turning, jump up in the air jacking your knees up to your chest and straightening your arm. Using your straightened arm and the pole as a pivot and support, twist your body around at right angles to your original direction.

As your skis come down again into the snow, edge them in a bit. Keep them parallel and close together and have the other pole ready to sink into the downhill slope, to prevent being carried over by the momentum of your downhill speed.

A variation of this turn is to use both poles on the same side for pivoting. This method decreases the strain on your arms and causes your body to swing around more easily, but it does not allow for overcoming that downhill momentum. It is well to practice this jump turn without poles from a standstill by jumping up in the air, pulling your knees up against your chest and twisting your body to land at right angles to your original direction.

A Pole on Each Side

The gelandesprung is used for hurdling low obstacles. The mechanics are very similar to the jump turn, without the twisting of your body to change direction. In the gelandesprung, you will start from a low crouch and plant your poles, one on each side, close to the path to be followed and well in front of the obstacle.

As the middle of the skis reach the poles, the arms are straightened and the knees are jacked up to the chest. When the greatest height to be derived from the straightening of the arms and the pulling up of the knees has been reached, a final forward push is given with the poles. You will land in a relaxed downhill position, skis parallel and fairly close, and with your poles behind you parallel to the snow.

Beech Buds Are Spear-Shaped

For those who enjoy the out of doors in winter, the study of buds makes an inviting pastime. One need not go far. The branches of every woody tree and shrub, from evergreens to tropical trees, are studded with buds. In northern climates, when the deciduous trees have shed their foliage finery, buds are most conspicuous. Then they are not playing at hide and seek among the shadows of the leaves. In that sense we can call them "winter buds."

Actually they are present nearly all the year, though because of the activity of poets and artists many people believe buds appear only in the spring. In spring they are most active because that is the time when they swell up with luscious sap and begin to go about their true business—becoming flowers, leaves or branches.

The American Beech is a handsome spear point in winter bud. It is our only native beech and the narrow, sharp-pointed buds once associated with the dainty, lady-like beauty of the trees as a whole, will never be mistaken for anything else.

Scrambles

Girls and boys in Boston have been working on this puzzle this winter. It lists scrambled names of stories that are favorites this season at the Book Shop at No. 270 Boylston Street, Boston. Many of them have been reviewed on this page. Do you recognize them?

1. SOLT UNEQE FO TYPGE
2. KEMOS WOBSL TEWS
3. LESTAL HOSES
4. GIHH TAWRE
5. VIEMELAD SYDA NAD YSWA
6. EMUNOPSH
7. CILEA-LAL-YB-LESRHEF
8. HET IRUCSOU BORTELS
9. MYTMO CHATERTH ECOS OT ESA
10. N-OGAIG OT ETH RAWS-DEWT
11. GLOFHTOIST TALFOA
12. HOW DRISE NI HET RDKA
13. THIBGR NIDSAL
14. DWNI FO HET GINKVSI
15. GFO RHSNO
16. GINSIR NEDRUTH
17. BYAB LIDASN
18. ASE OSEHR VURDATNEE
19. KWRCOOLCK IWNT
20. NO HET NSKBA FO LMPU KECER
21. FMRA DOBYNE HET WTNO
22. THEWI SAQT
23. LARTEW EHT ZLYA SOMUE
24. NIVYN GYPALPAE
25. PMA KEMSRA.

(Answers will be published on this page next Thursday.)

Photograph by Rutherford Platt

Beech Buds

Among the New Books

Book Reviews

Around the World

The story of a boy's voyage around the world in a full-rigged ship is told in "Stormalong," by Alan Villiers. Stormalong and Hardcase are real boys from England, in their 'teens, who were cadets on the ship Joseph Conrad on her voyage of nearly 60,000 miles lasting for more than two years.

What a record of vigorous achievement was theirs! Captain Villiers tells of the day-to-day happenings in lively style, in large part by the arguments and jestings of the schoolboy crew themselves. The incidents are real, though the account is not a literal one of Stormalong's life on board. Storm and Hardcase voted Tahiti the best place of the voyage, though they had fun at Rio, Cape Town, and the Dutch East Indies, too. Off Cape Horn they met the terrific winter gales, and the day the top gallant mast had to be saved by volunteers aloft was one neither of them would ever forget.

The book is illustrated with drawings from Hardcase's own sketch-book and with photographs taken by the author. A good picture of Stormalong shows also his constant friend, the little ginger cat. Boys who are fond of ships and the sea will appreciate the vitality of this book.

A Boy Musician

There is a spark of genius in the telling of the life story of the famous musician and composer, Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart, in "My Brother Was Mozart," by Benson Wheeler and Claire Lee Purdy. Such a completely successful combining of fact and fiction in biography for young readers is rare. The story is of the friendship between Baroness von Berchthold of Salzburg and her young visiting neighbor Petro. His ambition was to be a musician, and in her interest in his desires and progress she lived over again the experiences of the past she had had with her talented brother.

As she taught Petro, playing for him on the clavier and interpreting Wolfgang's masterpieces, she recalled the events of her brother's youth—both the joyous and the sad. Visits to Vienna, Paris, and London are told so vividly that it becomes an intimate history of the period. Unfortunately, the illustrations do not add in any way to the charm of the book.

As a book for music lovers, its value is enhanced by clear descriptions of all the musical instruments mentioned in the story and a complete list of Mozart's compositions, with their dates.

Romany Romance

"Something from Nowhere" is the title of the opening chapter of "Gypsy Luck," by Chesley Kahmann, that jauntily starts the reader wondering with dark-eyed Linji what mystery lies behind the discovery of her surprise treasure. The Romany band, of which her family were a part, had come to a halt in their bright green wagons, because posters along the road, with pictures of racing horses and merry-go-rounds, announced the fact that the Greendale county fair was at hand.

Their camping ground was chosen within sight of the spires of the town, but before silver coins had a chance to jingle in the pockets of her sister Nareli or old Eldorai, Linji's adventures brought her into the streets of the town itself. How Linji became involved with two Giorgios (non-gypsies)—all because she is devoted to horses—makes misunderstanding and excitement pile on top of the mystery.

In true gypsy fashion all is happily cleared, and Linji has for her own something she treasures more than jewels.

A Freshman Year

Athletics and journalism were Jerry Blaine's conflicting interests in his first year at Western University, in "Blaine of the Backfield," by Donal Hamilton Haines. How academic work as well as freshman pranks got their share of his attention is not omitted in this vivid narrative of college friendships and campus politics, in which Blaine finally wins through to a place on the varsity.

Scouts in Camp

Two weeks, packed with adventures, spent by a troop of Girl Scouts in a summer camp on the shore of a lake in the Adirondack Mountains, provide material for "Shanty Brook Lodge," by Fjeril Hess. These adventures are informing as well as entertaining, and reveal what Scout camp life can mean to city-bred girls.

Six members of the troop had a royal good time, making the trip to the Lodge by bicycle on the route of the Youth Hostel Loop in New England. The others proceeded by automobile, visiting as they went as many historic places as possible. Kit Carson, an only child, who had been kept in strict city conventions, was but one of the twelve for whom the new experiences bring many happy changes.

Scout Yearbook

"The Boy Scouts Year Book for 1937," edited by Franklin K. Mathiews, chief librarian of the Boy Scouts of America, contains an arresting collection of short stories of patriots and pioneers who have played parts gallantly, resourcefully and courageously in the history of the United States.

Stories about Washington on his first mission to the French forts on the Ohio, of events during the Revolution at Bennington and Valley Forge, as well as later episodes with Jackson at New Orleans, and on the western trails with Kit Carson are some of the selections. The deeds of daring and spirited adventure of the boys who come into touch with the famous leaders are the center of interest in almost all of the stories.

Making Electric Toys

For older boys gifted with a mechanical turn, "How to Make Electric Toys," by Raymond F. Yates, will have a strong appeal. With simple and clear explanations, illustrated by careful diagrams and drawings, the young experimenter will find in this book the way opened up for him to make toys and numerous devices that can be operated by electricity.

"It comes easily within the range of the average boy's mechanical ability and pocketbook to make himself a small electrical laboratory in which he may perform many wonderful experiments in electricity," the author says. "It is one thing to read about electricity in books and quite another thing to actually play with it and discover for one's self how to put it through a number of tricks to make it reveal its own nature."

The wonders of electricity are here for the dexterous to grasp and put to practical use.

For the Home Carpenter

A good book for the home carpenter to have on hand for a tool-shop guide is "Working With Tools for Fun and Profit," by A. Frederick Collins. The book is arranged in two parts, with chapters in the first part giving the chief kinds of tools needed, how to use them, how to sharpen them and take care of them; information on the kinds of wood to use for different purposes; instructions on how to make different kinds of joints and how to finish woods. The final chapter of the first part is devoted to details of accessories. I venture to say that no one—girl or boy—can peruse the book further without a wild desire to visit a lumber yard and hardware store.

The second part begins by giving instructions for making a work bench and tool chest. Then follows a wide variety of things to make and build for indoors and out—articles useful, ornamental, and amusing. Besides being a useful guide, it is an excellent hobby book that might easily aid the handy boy to profitable gains.

Mary A. Whitney

On the Courts

A second book by Miss Noel Streatfeild will be hailed with delight by all who have read "Ballet Shoes." In "Tennis Shoes" we are introduced to a bright, red-headed family of boys and girls who come of a line of keen tennis players. Red hair and tennis, it would seem, go together. Even the sporting grandfather, whose desire to see the younger generation compete for the highest honors in the tennis world prompts him to start a "Tennis House" money-box, has one little patch of red hair in his left eyebrow. How the four children fared in their efforts to become tennis champions is told with all the author's understanding of the child's point of view, and with a knowledge of the game itself which will prove valuable to any player.

Those who know what it means to face crowds of critical spectators will sympathize with Susan's efforts to overcome shyness; those who are inclined to be lazy will know what hard work, and harder work, and still harder work meant to that delightful little character, Nicky. As for the boys, swimming will quite evidently oust tennis so far as Jim is concerned, while David, the singer, according to his own reckoning, will become "a star on the air."

When next the Wightman Cup is competed for at Wimbledon, look out for a red head on the Center Court—it might be Nicky's.

Fun With Puzzles

"Question Time," by Hubert Phillips, in the words of the compiler, is "an omnibus of problems for a brainy day," a collection of puzzles intended primarily for recreation rather than for education, and presented in a delightful bright and humorous way.

For those who find "doing things with numbers amusing" there are tests of ingenuity. For those not interested in arithmetic there are word-puzzles, codes and ciphers, and problems that depend on nothing more than clear-headedness and patience. For the "Lower Fifth" there are problems consisting of "straight" tests and simple exercises in numerical analysis, while for the "Upper Fifth" there are mathematical problems that can be solved by trial and error should the mathematical equipment prove insufficient.

As the book goes on the problems become more advanced. In the introduction to the "Upper Sixth" section the author writes: "The solver who is successful with all these may consider that he has graduated." After glancing at one or two of the problems in this section one questions how many will be able to claim this distinction.

The witty little pen and ink illustrations by Yvonne Bendell which are found on nearly every page add considerably to the fun of the book.

D. A. L.

Stormalong, by Alan Villiers. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.75.

My Brother Was Mozart, by Benson Wheeler and Claire Lee Purdy. New York: Henry Holt Co. $2.50.

Gypsy Luck, by Chesley Kahmann. New York: Julian Messner Inc. $2.

Blaine of the Backfield, by Donal Hamilton Haines. New York: Farrar & Rinehart. $2.

Shanty Brook Lodge, by Fjeril Hess. New York: The Macmillan Co. $2.

The Boy Scouts Year Book for 1937, edited by Franklin K. Mathiews. New York: D. Appleton-Century Co. $2.

How to Make Electric Toys, by Raymond F. Yates. New York: D. Appleton-Century Co. $2.

Working With Tools for Fun and Profit, by A. Frederick Collins. New York: D. Appleton-Century Co. $2.

Tennis Shoes, by Noel Streatfeild. London: Dent. 5s. net.

Question Time, by Hubert Phillips. London: Dent. 5s. net.

Early Winter

This morning I saw the first ice on the pond,
Delicate, thin, with the frost white in the reeds,
Clutching the edges of the earth and water and saying,
"Here I am at last; here are the seeds
Of cold days coming; of red suns,
Of snow on the ground, of swift ski runs,
The skim of skaters over the frozen field."
Now must autumn yield
Her colors to the cold.
Even if the beeches are still gold
And the willows hold
Their leaves in still defiant ecstasy,
I know what I have seen, I know
That all must go,
Proud banners though they be.
Be autumn ne'er so fair, I ne'er so fond,
Winter without a word has spoken.
Now, now at last are summer's hopes all broken.
This morning I saw the first ice upon the pond.

A. J. S.

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Joe Cronin Only Manager Left Who Will Take a Regular Place in Team Lineup

Playing Manager Fading From Big League Baseball

NEW YORK, Jan. 27 (AP)—You are going to find the playing-manager scare when this baseball season rolls around.

Time has just about completed a mop-up campaign that will leave only one, Joe Cronin of Boston's Red Sox, still doing regular business at the old stand. It is going to be different from the last few years, years, when more than half the dugouts in the big leagues were bossed by maestros doubling as stars in the cast.

They will be saying good bye for keeps to the greatest right-hand hitter of his day, Rogers Hornsby, who will not even be in a big league park, and two of the classiest of modern third basemen, Pie Traynor and Jimmy Dykes.

Traynor, particularly, won't even be on the Pirate's roster except as manager. He is definitely decided that he is all through, and will rest on the .319 batting average and the smooth fielding record he compiled in his 16-year career. Dykes will make his decision after a spring training workout whether he will get into action for his 21st season, but it is highly unlikely, since he now has Marv Owen to handle the hot corner for his White Sox.

Altogether, six of the nine pilots who were on the active player list last year, including both Hornsby and his St. Louis Browns' successor, Jim Bottomley, will be missing from the playing rosters for 1938. And two of the other three probably will not see enough action to warrant getting into the box score.

This group, incidentally, represents some of the most valuable playing ivory of the modern school. Seven of the nine hit for well over .300 in careers stretching from 11 to 22 years. Altogether, they make up an infield and catching department that reads like a "dream team." For instance, there would be Bill Terry or Bottomley on first; Hornsby or Fordham Frankie Frisch on second; Cronin at shortstop, and Dykes or Traynor on third, with a catching department of Mickey Cochrane and Jimmy Wilson.

But except for Cronin, they have about hung up their gloves for good. They will have to look a long way to find another Hornsby who compiled a .359 average in his 22-year career up to the end of the 1936 campaign, and even hit for .321 in a 20-game appearance last year.

Cochrane, who will direct the Tigers from the bench, will go down as one of baseball's all-time catching greats in his 13-year career.

Frisch, who may take a turn or two at bat for the Cardinals in 1938, depending on how he feels, goes out with a .316 mark for 18 years. Like the Fordham Flash, Wilson, the Phillies' cagy catcher-manager, probably will get into the game a few times. But since he only worked in 22 games last season, it is unlikely he will do much in his sixteenth big league season.

Terry, who was on the Giants' active playing list a year ago, has written finis to a first-base performance that was a picture on defense for 14 years and was accompanied by a .341 lifetime batting average.

Bottomley, out of the big-time after 16 years, goes into the minor leagues with a managerial assignment at Syracuse.

Joe Cronin

National Hockey League Standing

American Section

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Boston	18	2	8	78	56	38
Rangers	16	4	8	86	51	36
Chicago	8	6	14	51	74	22
Detroit	6	7	16	50	81	19

Canadian Section

Toronto	13	7	7	91	77	33
Canadiens	10	7	10	76	73	27
Americans	10	6	11	52	54	26
Montreal	9	3	16	57	75	21

Games Tonight

Rangers at Canadiens.
Detroit at Chicago.

Four-Mile Race Remains Part Of Annual Regatta

NEW YORK, Jan. 27 (AP)—The longest mile of all for oarsmen, the fourth in the varsity race of the Poughkeepsie Regatta, will continue as a part of the classic for 1938.

The board of stewards of the Intercollegiate Rowing Association yesterday flatly rejected a proposal of the rowing coaches to shorten the race from four miles to three for this year's regatta, which will be rowed Monday, June 27.

In unanimously deciding against the coaches' suggestion, the stewards took into consideration the possibility that the University of Pennsylvania may be back at the regatta in 1939. A year ago Penn withdrew because it could not rehearse the four-mile distance on its Schuylkill River course.

According to C. Louis Borrie, 3d., Penn's representative on the board of stewards, Penn will practice and hold one regatta this spring on the flat rock dam course on the Schuylkill, a new course which has four-and-a-half-miles straightaways upstream and down.

Borrie said he felt sure Penn would return to the Poughkeepsie Regatta by 1939, with the new course available for training.

The stewards listed three reasons for retaining the four-mile race. They were: 1, The four-mile race is a better test of rowing skill and it takes a better crew to win it; 2, In their opinion a four-mile race entails no undue strain on a well-conditioned oarsman; 3. Four miles is the classic distance rowed by Oxford and Cambridge for over 100 years, by Yale and Harvard and the three original members of the I. R. A. for over 50 years and the regatta would lose prestige if the race was shortened.

Washington, California, Princeton, Wisconsin and Massachusetts Instittue of Technology were invited to this year's regatta.

Grimes Defeats Jimmy McClure

LONDON, Jan. 27 (AP)—B. F. Grimes of the United States today scored a major upset in the third round of men's singles in the world table tennis championships by defeating a fellow American, Jimmy McClure of Indianapolis, 21—17, 22—20, 21—18. McClure was one of the two seeded United States contenders.

The United States women's team lost the World Championship Corbillon Cup to Czechoslovakia's squad yesterday as the group competition in the international tournament neared its end and the individual matches began.

After defeating Wales, 3—1, and France 3—0 earlier in the day, the American women dropped a 3—0 decision to the Czechoslovakians, who marched through their nine matches unbeaten to take the trophy the United States team won a year ago.

England finished second with eight victories. The Americans wound up in a three-way tie for fourth place with five victories in nine starts.

The United States men's team, routing Ireland, 5—0, remained in the running for the Swaythling Cup, but Hungary's unbeaten squad remained the favorite. A playoff among the United States, English and Austrian teams was necessary to decide Hungary's opposition in the final round.

Hockey Players Sail

NEW YORK, Jan. 27 (AP)—Nine amateur hockey players and Manager John B. Hutchinson sailed today in the liner Aquitania to represent the United States in the international tournament at Prague, Czechoslovakia. The members of the squad are Hugh Young and Ralph Dondi, New Haven, Conn.; Jerry Cosby, New York; Allen Van and Spencer Wagnild, Minneapolis; George Quirk of Providence, R. I., who plays for the Holzbaugh-Fords of Detroit; Larry Charest, Lewiston, Maine; Ray Lemieux, Waterville, Maine, and Arthur Bogue, Detroit.

Yankee Pitchers Sign

NEW YORK, Jan. 27 (AP)—Yankees' headquarters yesterday announced receipt of the signed contracts of Pitchers Ivy Paul Andrews and Irving (Bump) Hadley. Neither Hadley or Andrews is exactly a vital cog in the champions' machinery, but their quick acceptance of terms at least offered a pleasant change. So far the Yanks have salary debates on their hands with Joe DiMaggio, George Selkirk, Lefty Gomez and Tommy Henrich, with several stars yet to be heard from, including Lou Gehrig.

Hockey Dribbling Here and There

There are only two games on tonight's National Hockey League schedule, but both games are important. Rangers clash with Canadiens at Montreal and Detroit invades Chicago.

Rangers are in the midst of a winning streak. They have gone six-straight games without defeat, winning five and tying one. Canadiens came out of a recent slump last Saturday when they shutout the Amerks 4—0.

By winning tonight the Rangers will tie the Bruins for first place in the American group, something Lester Patrick promised his New York fans a month ago, although he is taking more than the three weeks promised to do it. At that he can hardly be held accountable because his team certainly has played grand hockey during the month and only the terrific pace of the Bruins held the efforts off.

Out in Chicago the Hawks and Red Wings will go at each other hammer and tongs. The latter club, Stanley Cup defenders, have been a complete flop this season until recently. Following several changes in the lineup Jack Adams has his club playing better hockey and threatening Chicago for a spot in the playoffs.

To offset the rush of the Red Wings, Bill Stewart has altered his lineup by shifting the veteran defenseman, Earl Seibert to right wing, and tonight he will have a newly purchased left wing, Jack Shill, available. Shill came from the Amerks and before that he wore Toronto and Boston uniforms.

While the failure of Detroit proved something of a mystery to hockey fans this season, the Canadiens seem even more of a conundrum. Their lineup contains the names of few great hockey players and they have won only 10 games, yet they are up there. Seven ties have helped.

Toronto Maple Leafs have been pretty fortunate all told. It is true that they have lost great stars unexpectedly sudden, but the class of competition in that division is such that the Leafs can romp through to the playoffs. For years now Americans, Canadiens or Maroons have tottered one year or another.

Maple Leafs have seldom been troubled about making the playoffs. Their greatest concern has been to build a team that would attract customers through the home rink doors.

In the American division Rangers and Bruins have monopolized prominence most of the time, until the past few years when the Red Wings came to the fore with an overwhelming rush. Chicago entered the picture a couple of times, but the poor old Americans have seldom had a "foot set on first base."

It is not known yet whether Art Ross will be available to handle the Bruins on their week end road tour or not. Ray Getliffe, ailing left winger, probably will join the team in Montreal. The Bruins play Maroons Saturday night and hop a train for Detroit to play the Wings Sunday night. A return game with Detroit is billed here Tuesday.

Hockey's Big Seven

By the Canadian Press

Bill Cowley, scoring both Boston's goals when Bruins were beaten 3-2 by Rangers, stepped into a tie for third place with Syl Apps of Toronto among the National Hockey League's point makers. Cecil Dillon of Rangers was held pointless and stayed three behind the leader, Gordon Drillon of Toronto. Phil Watson of Rangers, American Division leader in assists with 16, is five points away from Toe Blake and Rod Lorrain of Canadiens who are tied for last place in the big seven. Watson has but two goals. The leaders:

Player, Team	Gls	Asts	Pts
Drillon, Toronto	14	18	32
Dillon, Rangers	17	12	29
Cowley, Boston	13	13	26
Apps, Toronto	11	13	24
Mantha, Canadiens	14	10	24
Jackson, Toronto	11	13	24
Blake, Canadiens	14	9	23
Lorrain, Canadiens	8	15	23

International-American Hockey

Eastern Division

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Philadelphia	15	1	13	84	68	31
Providence	13	5	10	58	48	31
Springfield	6	5	15	59	73	17
New Haven	6	4	19	45	73	16

Western Division

Cleveland	14	6	6	63	65	34
Pittsburgh	13	6	7	58	55	32
Syracuse	14	3	9	88	73	31

Results Jan. 26

Cleveland 3, Philadelphia 1.
Providence 3, New Haven 1.

American Hockey Association

Wichita 4, Tulsa 2.
Kansas City 3, Minneapolis 2.

Trophies and Plaques for All

Wide World

The Scene as Diamond Stars of 1937 Were Presented With Awards at the Thirty-fourth Annual Dinner of the Philadelphia Sporting Writers Association Held at the Penn A. C. Jan. 25. Left to Right—Joe Di Maggio of the New York Yankees, Voted the Most Valuable Player Last Season, With His Cup; Mickey Cochrane, Manager of the Detroit Tigers, Receiving a Plaque for Being the "Most Courageous Athlete of 1937"; Al Horowitz, President of the Philadelphia Sporting Writers Association, Making the Presentation; Connie Mack, Veteran Manager of the Philadelphia Athletics; and Carl Hubbell, Selected as the Best Pitcher of 1937, With His Trophy

Sporting Around the Hub

Gabler, Andrews Signs With Bees

Bob Quinn now has 18 Bees under contract for 1938—18 of the so-called "regulars" whose names will appear on the club roster. Frank Gabler, the talkative pitcher from Long Beach, Calif., and Lynn's young Stanley Andrews, catcher, are the latest to join the satisfied list. Earl Maggert, Jr., infielder-outfielder from Asheville, N. C., and First Baseman Edgar Mohler, purchased from Ottawa of the Canadian-American League, fell into line yesterday.

Gabler looked like a great prospect with the Giants in 1936. His relief pitching and occasional starting work were a chief factor in the club's winning of the National League pennant. Off to a bad start in 1937, however, due to a handicap, Frank never did reach the form he maintained through '36.

A powerfully built fellow with unlimited courage and a burning fast ball, Gabler might develop into the surprise of the approaching campaign. When piloting the Brooklyn team, Manager Casey Stengel of the Bees always cast longing eyes at the then-rookie Giant.

Leo Nonnenkamp, left-handed outfielder from Little Rock, who was named the most valuable player in the Southern Association last year, has signed his Red Sox contract. Eddie Collins, back from Philadelphia, says that Jimmy Foxx will not go south early this winter. Last year the big first sacker spent most of the off-season bathing in Palm Beach waters, a pleasure that undoubtedly contributed to his slow start when the American League race opened.

Sonja Henie head of a company of 85 skaters in the Hollywood Ice Revue, coming to the Boston Garden for a five-day stay beginning next Wednesday, is the only figure blade artist—man or woman—who has ever won the world championship for 10 successive years. Ulrich Salchow of Sweden held 10 world titles but his reign as champion was twice broken.

The fast-moving Boston Olympics make their second Canadian invasion of the season this week end, engaging the Valleyfield Braves Saturday evening and the Drummondville Maroon Sunday afternoon. Coach Hago Harrington is taking 15 players, the bulk of the squad leaving tomorrow night. Frank Spain and George Ford, however, will fly to Montreal Saturday morning because of business reasons.

Of exceptional interest to New England high and prep schools is the decision of the Massanutten Military Academy of Woodstock, Va., to compete on Saturday in the fourth annual Harvard Interscholastic Swimming Meet. The Virginia academy is regarded as one of the leading swimming schools in the country.

Massanutten has been unbeaten in dual competition for the past two years. It won the National preparatory school championship in 1936 and in four years has won 42 meets and lost only two. It has been the Virginia State champion for the last five years and the South Atlantic champion for three of the last four.

Headed by Jim Herbert, crack middle distance star, New York University has entered eight runners in the Prout Memorial Games at the Boston Garden Saturday night. Herbert will run in the Prout 600 and also in the one-mile relay.

The sensational midget auto racers invade the Boston Garden again this evening. Bill Schindler, favorite from Freeport, L. I., is leading the competition for the James Cagney Trophy, emblematic of the indoor midget championship. Bill has 95 points. Behind him are Gessel, 65; Morrissey, 45; Shanebrook, 35; Troutwine, 30, and Sostillio, 25.

The second Volley-Ball Institute conducted by the Huntington Avenue Branch of the Boston Y. M. C. A., will be held Saturday afternoon from two to five o'clock. The Institute is open to men and women students, teachers, players and coaches. It will offer expert instruction in the fundamentals of the game.

Mrs. Lamme to Play Anne Page in Final

NEW YORK, Jan. 27 (AP)—Anne Page of Philadelphia, national women's squash racquets champion, and Mrs. Ary. J. Lamme, Jr., of Apawamis, Metropolitan title-holder, yesterday advanced into the final round of the seventh annual New York State championship at the Rockaway Hunting Club, Cedarhurst, L. I.

Miss Page, seeded No. 1, defeated Barbara Williams of the home club, 15-13, 15-6, 7-15, 15-9, in the upper bracket semifinal. In the lower bracket Mrs. Lamme, second on the seeded list, won from Elizabeth Pearson of the Philadelphia Country Club, 12-15, 15-7, 15-12, 15-7.

Mrs. Lamme, with her partner, Mrs. Alfred Paine, also gained the title round in the national doubles tourney. They eliminated Margaret Bostwick and Freda Scharman, 10-15, 12-15, 15-7, 15-11, 15-11, and today will face Mrs. William Adams and Mrs. John Bierwirth.

The latter pair defeated Miss Page and Miss Pearson, 11-15, 12-15, 15-5, 18-15, 15-5.

P. C. C. Basketball

Washington St. 26, Oregon St. 25.

Kathryn Hemphill Follows Primary Standard in Golf

PUNTA GORDA, Fla., Jan. 27 (AP)—Kathryn Hemphill said today she applies golf's primary rule—"Keep your eye on the ball"—even when her opponent is playing. It is a safeguard, she explained, against a tendency to copy other players' swings.

The chances are the Columbia, S. C., girl would be the loser should she pick any of America's topflight players for a model. Known as a stylist, she has a sound game which ranks her among the half-dozen best in the land. Miss Hemphill believes form counts heavily.

"Everybody has his own way of hitting the ball," she declared, "but you can count on the fact that most good players have good swings."

Medalist in the championship of champions tournament here, Miss Hemphill said there had been a great improvement in women's golf since she entered competition seven years ago, judging from the scores.

"My game is improving, especially in the distance I get on all my shots," said the slender star who was eliminated in the semi-finals of the national championship last year by Mrs. Estelle Lawson Page, the winner. Miss Hemphill is proud of the fact she defeated Mrs. Page in the Carolinas tournament last summer.

Miss Hemphill and three other veterans remained in the running today and the one-sided early round matches were a thing of the past.

Victories in the semi-finals for Patty Berg of Minneapolis and Miss Hemphill would allow them to renew their rivalry of last winter, when they met in the finals of five Florida tournaments. Miss Hemphill won three of them, but Patty was off to the better start this year with a victory in the medal play event at Augusta, Ga., earlier this month.

St. Andrews Against Prize Money Putting

ST ANDREWS, Scotland, Jan. 27 (AP)—The championship committee of the Royal and Ancient Golf Club yesterday ruled that playing for money in prize putting competitions was a breach of amateur status and that in the future anyone playing under such conditions will forfeit his amateur standing.

The giving of vouchers also was termed objectionable. The announcement said the club believes golfing prizes should be tangible, lasting mementoes and should be inexpensive.

The United States Golf Association, at its annual meeting Jan. 8, recognized the problem of suitable amateur prizes. The executive committee reported it had "been concerned about reported infringements of the amateur code in a number of ways, such as giving of prizes that are more than symbolic and therefore are inappropriate for amateur golf."

Gene Sarazen Plays Golf Before Balinese

NEW YORK, Jan. 27 (AP)—Gene Sarazen, former United States and British open golf champion, returned from an around-the-world vacation trip yesterday with the claim that he was the first golfer ever to show the natives of Bali the game, and the statement that Japan perhaps had the best golf courses in the world.

The veteran professional, who was accompanied by Mrs. Sarazen, said the Japanese had some 50 courses which were the equal of any in the world. He also added that the Balinese were not greatly impressed by the ancient pastime.

The Sarazens left immediately for their home in Brookfield, Conn. Gene said he later would go to Battle Creek, Mich., to get in shape for the summer season.

Paul Waner Eliminated

CORAL GABLES, Fla., Jan. 27 (AP)—Paul Waner, Pittsburgh outfielder, faded from the Miami Biltmore left-handers' golf tournament yesterday before the booming shots of J. L. Matthews, Miami printer, and it was up to Lloyd Brown of Cleveland to keep the cup in the baseball family. Brown, Cleveland Indians pitcher, reached the 18-hole finals by downing Leon "Goose" Goslin, former Detroit baseballer, 6 and 5.

By-Plays

By George M. R. Holmes
Sports Editor

To Horse! To Horse!

Announcement that Great Britain is again to challenge the United States for the Westchester Cup and is mapping out a campaign which will make them more serious contenders for the trophy than was the case when they last played for the famous pony polo trophy in 1936 is welcome news to those who follow this great game. First played for in 1886 and last won by the British in 1914, this cup is one of the most highly prized trophies in the world of sport. When competition was first started for it, the United States and Great Britain were the only countries which made much of pony polo; and so the holder was entitled to claim the international championship at the sport; but of late years Argentina has come into the picture and the Westchester Cup has become the symbol of British or United States supremacy at the game according to which of the two countries is holding the trophy at the time. While the international championship no longer goes with it, it is none the less highly prized by the poloists of the two countries.

Underwood

The Westchester Cup

Over a Year to Prepare

While the matches will not take place until September, 1939, preparations are already under way with the Hurlingham Polo Association busily engaged in the work of assembling the ponies and notifying all eligible players to get ready for the coming contest. So far as players go there are many veterans from whom the association can draw; but there are also many of the younger players who will, no doubt, be serious candidates for the British team and it is hoped that, among them, will be one or two who will be good enough to make the four which will be picked to ride out on the field when the opening game starts. Among the veterans the better known are Eric H. Tyrrell-Martin, who was captain of the Hurlingham team in 1936, which lost to the United States in two straight games, and is now playing in California; Capt. Humphrey Guinness, Capt. C. T. I. Roark, and Gerald Balding. These four players are among the leaders in the game in Britain today, but the chances are that they will not all make the team which will challenge in 1939.

Getting the Ponies

Important as are high-grade players in one of these Westchester Cup matches, this is a sport in which the player has to depend greatly on the ability of something besides his own personal skill. We refer to the pony. Many times in past years teams have been so seriously handicapped by having to ride inferior ponies that they have lost games which they should have won. The United States and Argentina have, during the past 15 or 20 years, been noted for the high quality of their mounts. The Argentine has been a great place for the raising of these ponies and many of them have found their way into American stables as the result of sales made after games played in the United States between America and Argentina. To meet America's fine supply of mounts, the Hurlingham Club has already acquired 18 high-grade ponies and will supplement these with about 30 more. With something like a year in which to give the players a chance to get accustomed to the best of the ponies, that angle of the game should be in satisfactory shape by the time the match is scheduled to start.

Work Ahead for the United States

While the United States won the last match which was held at Hurlingham in 1936 by scores of 10 to 9 and 8 to 6, Uncle Sam is going to have his work cut out for him if he is to retain the trophy in 1939. Eric Pedley, Michael Phipps, Stewart Igelhart, and Winston Guest made up the winning four in 1936 and they are still available for 1939; but, as in the case of Great Britain, the chances are that this will not be the four finally selected. Thomas Hitchcock, Jr., did not play that year and Cecil Smith is another player who has come rapidly to the front and promises to put up a great battle for a place. With Great Britain taking the coming matches more seriously than in past years, the United States cannot do otherwise than wage a serious preliminary campaign of its own if it is to retain the trophy and that means a most interesting summer of polo for 1938 as well as 1939.

Lambert May Not Race The Yankee This Year

NEW YORK, Jan. 26 (AP)—Gerard B. Lambert, owner of the Class J Yankee, returned today from a six-week stay in Europe and announced that he probably would not put the yacht into commission this year because Harold S. Vanderbilt's Ranger, successful America's Cup Defender, "was so fast last season it is sort of silly to bring out anything against her."

He added that he had made no definite plans for the racing season, but expected the bulk of American competition would be in the smaller 12-meter class.

Five Years Ago

By the Associated Press

Ellsworth Vines beaten by 16-year old Vivian McGrath in quarter-finals of Australian tennis championships.

Another Whirl Around the Garden Bowl

By a Staff Photographer

Bill Treutwine

One of the Ace Aides in the Midget Car Racing to take Place at the Boston Garden Tonight

Amusements

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WILBUR Tonight 8:30 2 Wks. Only
OUR TOWN
A new play by THORNTON WILDER with FRANK CRAVEN and cast of 49
Production by JED HARRIS
Evgs. 55c to $2.75. Wed. Mats. 55c-$1.65. Wed. and Sat. Mats. 55c-$2.20, tax incl.

SHUBERT 2 Wks. Begin. Next Mon.
Gilbert Miller and Ashley Dukes Present T. S. Eliot's Play
MURDER IN THE CATHEDRAL
With the Original London Company
Evgs. 55c, 85c, $1.10, $1.65, $2.20, $2.75. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 55c, 85c, $1.10, $1.65, $2.20.

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N. Y. WINTER GARDEN, B'way and 50 St. Evgs.: Bals. $1.10, $1.65, $2.20, $2.75 and $3.30. Orch., $3.30 and $4.40. Mail Orders Filled. Evgs. 8:50. Mats. Thurs. and Sat., $1.10 to $2.75

GUTHRIE McCLINTIC presents
THE STAR-WAGON
A new play by MAXWELL ANDERSON
BURGESS MEREDITH • LILLIAN GISH
EMPIRE, Broadway and 40th St.
Evgs. 8:40. Mats. Wed. and Sat. 2:40

JOHN GOLDEN presents
GERTRUDE LAWRENCE
in SUSAN AND GOD
A comedy by RACHEL CROTHERS
PLYMOUTH THEA., 45th St. W. of B'way
Evgs. 8:50. Mats. Wed. and Sat. at 2:50.

6TH MONTH! THE DARING ROMANTIC HIT! "Deeply moving, perfectly acted."—George Arliss
Many Mansions
Alexander KIRKLAND—Flora CAMPBELL
64th St. Thea., West of B'way, LAc. 4-6377
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Sundays: Dinner, 1-3
Food and atmosphere which will please you.
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331 MADISON AVENUE
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Inactive issues on the New York Stock Exchange Are Published on Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.)	1,100,000
Previous day	1,066,220
1938 volume to date	20,554,981
1937 volume to date	53,173,916

Stock Market Is Generally Uneven; Gold Stocks Rise

NEW YORK, Jan. 27 (AP)—Stocks were given a much-needed lift in today's market but early recoveries running to 2 points or so were later cut down or cancelled in some cases.

Volume was small on the change of trend, transfers being at the rate of around 1,100,000 shares. The ticker tape frequently was motionless near the final hour.

Following a slightly lower opening, gold mining issues came into prominence with Dome and McIntyre jumping to new highs for the past year and Homestake and Alaska Juneau exhibiting strength.

Wages and Hours Discussed

Wall Street continued to argue over the Administration's stand on wages and hours and its effect on markets, but the prospects of increased Government spending as a means of taking up the business slack tended to bring a mild revival of inflationary psychology and dim the ardor of sellers.

Although dividends continued to fall by the wayside, principally because of the cloudy near-by earnings outlook, analysts expressed the opinion these omissions should cause no particular shock in view of predictions broadcast over the past few months.

Besides the gold group, selected steels, motors, coppers, aircrafts and specialties received rallying attention. Utilities and rails slipped a shade either way.

Support was accorded U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, Chrysler, General Motors, Yellow Truck, Anaconda, Kennecott, American Smelting, Douglas Aircraft, Boeing, Westinghouse, Allied Chemical, U. S. Rubber and Union Carbide.

Colgate-Palmolive skidded when directors took no action on the dividend. Backward were Santa Fe, Sears Roebuck and Deere.

Aiding the gold mines not only was the inflationary tinge but the belief the Treasury's buying rate for the yellow metal will be maintained, or possibly boosted, while operating costs have receded.

In addition to the rearmament theme, the aviation section had the benefit of figures disclosing 1937 sales of planes, engines and spare parts topped 1936 by about 50 per cent.

Bonds Are Lower

While less extensive than in the preceding session, selling continued to depress the bond market today, centering in rails and a few utilities.

A setback in U. S. Treasury issues broadened, resulting in losses as high as 9-32 of a point near the final hour.

A few secondary rails which had fallen far in recent weeks attracted speculative buying, partly on hope the Interstate Commerce Commission would grant a freight rate boost soon. Small gains appeared in Baltimore & Ohio convertible 4½s, Chicago North Western 4¾s, and Southern Railway 4s.

Among the outstanding losers were American & Foreign Power 5s, Great Northern First 4s, Bush Terminal Building 5s. Union Pacific 3½s, Pere Marquette 4½s, and Pacific Gas 3¾s.

NEW YORK, Jan. 27 (AP)—Curb market stocks displayed mild rallying tendencies today but the slow move uphill was dotted with numerous minus signs and a sizable number of active shares were unchanged at the start of the final hour.

American Cyanamid "B," Lake Shore Mines, Buckeye Pipeline and Electric Bond & Share were among others gaining minor fractions to more than a point.

Unchanged to lower were Newmont Mining, Sherwin Williams, Aluminum Company, and American Gas.

Wheat Trading Dull In Chicago Market

CHICAGO, Jan. 27 (AP)—With speculative interests on the sidelines, the wheat market today had a dull session in which prices moved over a range of about a cent a bushel, but were unable to make little headway.

Prices started higher, then slumped almost a cent but recovered before the close. Latest advices indicated Portugal had bought a cargo of Pacific Coast wheat and some Australian, but due to efforts to make cash arrangements the rest of the prospective business was held up. Except for this, export business was slow.

Advancing at the last, wheat closed ⅛-½ cent higher compared with yesterday's finish, May 94-94¼, July 89⅛-¼, while corn was unchanged to ¼ lower, May 60⅛-¼, July 60⅝. Oats were ¼ off to ⅛ up.

Foreign Markets

By the Associated Press

London: Following the overnight break in Wall Street, quotations were marked down slightly at the opening, but as an anticipated wide decline did not materialize, several speculative sections recovered. The industrial group was depressed and most prices finished below Wednesday's close. German liens were heavy throughout the day and rubbers were in supply. Giltedged securities lost small fractions.

Paris: The Bourse closed with a firmer tone after early weakness although price changes were mixed. Rentes finished 25 centimes down to 65 higher, and Suez Canal lost 175 francs. Pechiney declined 42 francs. Royal Dutch 31, Avote 19 and Kuhlmann was down 12.

Liverpool: Local buying of cotton futures absorbed light hedge selling and liquidating in the March option. Trading was light and prices closed unchanged to 1 point higher.

NBC to Build Hollywood Studio

The National Broadcasting Company has started construction of its new Hollywood radio center. New building will cost approximately $2,000,000.

1937 High	1937 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
55	36	Abbott Lab (1.60a)	2	37	37	37	— ¼
85	43⅜	Acme Steel (4)	3	43	42	42	—2
22⅜	7⅞	Adams Exp (.60g)	26	9	8½	8½	— ⅛
28⅞	16½	Adams-Millis (2a)	1	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	— ⅛
36	16½	Addressograph (1.40)	6	21¾	21½	21½	
4⅜	1½	Advance Rumely	2	1¾	1¾	1¾	Jan 21
80¼	44½	Air Reduction (1a)	19	51	47⅞	48	—2⅜
5¼	⅛	Air-Way El Ap	10	1¼	1	1⅛	+ ⅛
15⅜	8	Alaska Jun (.80a)	77	12¾	11⅞	12¼	+ ¼
5⅜	1	Alleghany	16	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
58½	10	Allegh pf xw	3	12½	12½	12½	Jan 25
59¾	11	Allegh pf $30 ww	12	12½	11½	12½	+ ½
59	11	Allegh pf $40 ww	4	12¾	12¼	12¾	Jan 25
25½	10½	Allegh pr pf	1	15	15	15	Jan 22
45⅝	13	Allen Stl	16	16¾	15½	15⅝	—½
27⅞	6½	Allen Indust (1)	1	8½	8½	8½	
256½	145	Allied Ch & Dye (6a)	15	164½	159	162	—2
17⅛	7¼	Allied Kid (1)	1	9¼	9¼	9¼	Jan 26
33⅛	10	Allied Mills (2g)	9	12¾	12	12	— ⅝
21⅞	6½	Allied Stores	17	7½	6¾	6¾	
85	49	Allied Stores pf (5)	1	80½	80½	80½	Jan 26
83½	34	Allis-Ch Mfg (3½g)	51	43¾	40½	41⅜	—1¾
39¾	8½	Alpha P Cem (1)	10	12¼	12	12	— ⅛
67⅛	1¼	Amal Leather	2	2¼	2¼	2¼	— ⅛
52¼	19	Amal Leather pf (3)	4	24	22¾	24	Jan 13
114⅞	51½	Amerada (2)	5	62⅜	61	61	—1
101½	53½	Am Ag Ch Del (7½g)	4	62	60	60	
41⅜	18	Am Bank Note (⅛e)	8	13½	12⅞	12⅞	— ¼
80¾	28	Am Brake Sh (3.40g)	7	35	33	33	—2
121	69	Am Can (4)	9	80	77	77	—1½
174	151⅞	Am Can pf (7)	2	164	164	164	Jan 14
71	15¼	Am Car & Fdy (¼g)	13	22⅝	20½	20½	—1½
104½	36	Am Car & Fdy pf (4g)	1	40	40	40	—3½
33¾	11¼	Am Ch &Cable (1½g)	15	15½	14	14	— ⅞
150	86	Am Ch & Cable pf (5)	1	100½	100½	100½	Jan 24
112	90	Am Chicle (4a)	2	101	100	101	Jan 26
23⅜	5¼	Am Colortype	5	8⅛	8	8	— ⅛
30¾	8¼	Am Comi Alchl (½g)	1	11½	11½	11½	— ½
33⅜	12½	Am Crys Sug (½e)	2	15	15	15	
13½	2	Am Encaustic Tiling	10	4	3⅞	3⅞	
17	5	Am European	3	6½	6½	6½	Jan 18
13¾	2⅛	Am & Foreign Pow	32	3⅝	3⅜	3⅜	— ⅛
58⅞	14¼	Am & For P $6 pf	1	19	19	19	Jan 14
68⅞	17½	Am & For P $7 pf	4	18½	17⅝	17⅝	—1⅜
38½	3¾	Am & For P 2 pf	5	8⅝	8¼	8⅝	— ⅛
21	7¾	Am-Hawaii SS (1a)	4	10½	10¼	10¼	— ¼
11¼	2½	Am Hide & Leather	9	3⅜	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
55¾	20½	Am Hide & L pf (3)	4	21⅜	21	21⅜	Jan 26
25⅜	32¼	Am Home Pr (2.40a)	6	36	35	35	Jan 26
43¼	1⅛	Am Ice	4	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
27⅝	14	Am Ice pf (2½g)	2	15½	15½	15½	— ½
17¾	8¾	Am International	10	6¼	5⅞	5⅞	— ¾
17⅞	14½	Am Locomotive	15	18⅜	17½	18	— ¾
125	53	Am Loco pf (7g)	3	61	60	61	Jan 26
29⅜	10⅛	Am M&Fdy (.20e)	4	13	12¾	12¾	— ⅛
13⅜	3	Am M & Met	5	4½	4¼	4½	
68¾	24⅜	Am Metal (3g)	8	31½	30	30½	—1¾
129½	110	Am Metal 6% pf (6)	2	104	104	104	Jan 25
16½	3	Am Power & Light	56	5⅛	4½	4¾	
37⅛	31	Am P&L $6 pf (5⅝g)	5	31½	29¾	29¾	— ¼
72½	26	Am P&L$5pf(4.68¾g)	10	26	25	25	+ ¼
29½	9¼	Am Rad & St S (.60)	37	12⅛	11½	11⅝	— ⅜
45¼	15½	Am Roll Mill	32	19⅞	18¾	18¾	— ¾
101⅝	63⅛	Am Roll Mill pf (4½)	1	73	73	73	
36	15¼	Am Safety Raz (2)	2	18¾	18¾	18¾	
29	7½	Am Seating (1¼g)	4	11	10½	10¾	+ ⅜
108¾	41	Am Smelt&R (¾e)	44	48¼	45⅝	46¼	— ¼
154	122	Am Smelt & R pf (7)	1	126⅜	126⅜	126⅜	—1½
67½	46	Am Snuff (3a)	1	51	51	51	
73¼	22½	Am Steel Fdrs (2)	45	26¾	24¾	25½	— ¾
26½	5⅜	Am Stores	1	9	9	9	— ½
56⅞	24	Am Sugar Ref (2)	1	28	28	28	+1½
143¾	104⅞	Am Sugar Ref pf (7)	1	110	110	110	Jan 21
25⅞	14	Am Sumat Tob (1a)	1	17	17	17	Jan 25
187	140	Am Tel & Tel (9)	33	145	143¾	143¾	— ¾
99	57	Am Tobacco (5)	1	67	67	67	Jan 25
98⅞	58¾	Am Tobacco B (5)	20	67¾	66	66	—1¾
150½	124¼	Am Tobacco pf (6)	2	139	138¾	138¾	
20⅛	4¾	Am Type Founders	13	6¼	6	6⅛	— ⅛
29½	8	Am Wat Wks	72	9⅞	9¼	9¼	— ¼
107	82	Am Wat Wks 1 pf (6)	1	85¼	85¼	85¼	Jan 25
14⅜	3½	Am Woolen	3	4⅜	4¼	4¼	
79	25¼	Am Woolen pf	6	29	27⅞	27⅞	— ¼
20	3¼	Am Zinc L & S	37	6¾	6⅛	6¼	— ⅛
79⅜	27½	Am Zinc pr pf (2½g)	2	37½	37½	37½	Jan 17
69½	25½	Anaconda (1¾g)	187	30⅞	29⅛	29⅞	— ¼
97	39	Anacon W&C	2	40	40	40	—1
		Anchor Hock (.60a)	1	15⅜	15¾	15¾	— ¼
37½	7	Andes Copper (½g)	1	13	13	13	— ½
10¼	2½	A P W Paper	6	5	3⅞	5	Dec 31
46	22	Arch-Dan-M (2)	2	28½	28	28	Jan 26
111	93	Armour Del pf (7)	2	100	99¾	99¾	Jan 25
13¾	4⅝	Armour Ill (.70g)	29	6	5¾	5¾	— ⅛
99½	57	Armour Ill pr pf (6)	1	66	66	66	—1½
127	96	Armour Ill pf (7)	1	92	92	92	Jan 21
70½	30	Armstr'g Cork (¼e)	17	33	31½	31½	—3½
16¼	4⅞	Arnold Const (¼e)	1	6½	6½	6½	— ⅛
17⅜	2⅜	Artloom	1	4¼	4¼	4¼	— ⅛
24¾	4	Assd Dry Goods	15	6⅝	6¼	6⅜	— ⅛
101	58	Assd D Gds 1 pf (6)	1	68½	68½	68½	Jan 26
29	83	Assd D Gds 2 pf (7k)	1	83¼	83¼	83¼	Nov 23
57½	33	Associates Inv (3a)	1	35	35	35	Jan 10
94¾	32⅞	Atch T & S F (2g)	43	34⅝	33	34	—1½
104	66½	Atchison pf (5)	1	62½	62½	62½	
55½	18	Atl Coast Line (1½g)	14	22½	21	21⅛	—1¾
29	5	Atl Gulf & W In	3	7	7	7	Jan 18
44	9	Atl G & W In pf	1	10½	10½	10½	Jan 26
37	18	Atl Refining (1)	25	21½	20¾	21	+ ⅛
116½	101⅜	Atl Refining pf (4)	2	105½	105½	105½	+ ⅜
18½	7⅛	Atlas Corp (.80)	5	8	7¾	7¾	
52⅜	39¼	Atlas Corp pf (3)	7	40⅜	40	40	— ½
94	38	Atlas Powd (3¾g)	3	43¼	43	43	— ½
8¼	4½	Atlas Tack (½g)	2	6	6	6	
36⅜	3⅛	Auburn Auto	10	4½	4	4½	+ ½
9½	2	Austin Nichols	2	2½	2⅜	2½	
9¼	2¼	Aviation Corp	18	3⅞	3⅝	3¾	— ⅛
		B					
23¾	5	Baldwin Loco ct	42	8⅛	7½	7¾	— ¼
40½	8⅛	Balt & Ohio	82	8⅝	8	8¼	— ⅛
47¾	10	Balt & Ohio pf	16	10¼	9¾	10	
45	30	Bang & Aroos (2½)	1	30⅜	30⅜	30⅜	—1½
43⅜	10½	Barber Co (1e)	12	15½	14½	14½	— ½
32	7⅜	Barker Bros (⅝g)	3	8¾	8¾	8¾	— ¼
35½	10	Barnsdall (1)	32	14	13½	13½	— ½
20¼	9¼	Bayuk Cigar (¾a)	3	11¾	11	11	Jar 26
28¾	13¼	Beatrice Cr (1a)	2	16½	16½	16½	— ½
105¾	92	Beat Cr pf ww (5)	1	94⅞	94⅞	94⅞	—1⅝
114¾	90¾	Beech-Nut P (4a)	1	99	99	99	Jan 26
15¾	8⅜	Belding-Hem (1)	2	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅜
88½	82½	Belg NR pf (3.27g)	1	83	83	83	Jan 11
30½	8¼	Bendix Aviat (1)	21	12⅞	12¼	12¼	— ½
23¾	15	Benef In Ln (2e)	5	17½	17	17	
62¾	29	Best & Co (2½a)	2	34	32¾	32¾	— ¾
105½	41	Beth Steel (5g)	235	57¾	54⅜	55¾	— ⅞
20	14	Beth Steel 5% p. (1)	3	15	15	15	
129½	85½	Beth Steel 7% pf (7)	5	90⅞	90	90½	+ ½
69¾	22¼	Bigelow-San (3½g)	1	24⅞	24⅞	24⅞	Jan 26
38	13¼	Black & Decker (1)	3	15½	15	15	— ¾
29⅞	9	Blaw-Knox (1.20g)	8	11⅞	11⅜	11⅜	— ½
49¾	16	Boeing Air (.40g)	116	31	28½	29⅜	— ⅝
48½	21	Bohn Alum (4g)	2	26½	26	26	—1¼
25	11	Bond Stores (1.60)	1	12¼	12¼	12¼	Jan 26
28	16	Borden (1.60)	10	18⅛	18	18	
50¼	22¾	Borg Warner (2a)	24	23¾	22¾	23	— ½
15⅜	3	Boston & Maine	2	4	4	4	Jan 21
35⅜	57⅞	Bower R Bear (½e)	9	18⅞	18	18	Jan 26
23¼	7	Bridgept Brass (¾g)	17	9	8⅝	8⅝	— ¼
59⅞	18	Briggs Mfg (4g)	25	21⅞	21	21	— ⅞
53½	22	Briggs&Strat (3½g)	1	30	30	30	Jan 21
47	27	Bristol-Myers (2.40a)	6	29¼	28½	28½	— ½
8	1	Bklyn & Queens T	1	2	2	2	
38⅛	5½	Bklyn & Q T pf	11	7½	7	7	Jan 26
53	7	Bklyn-Man Tr	7	10	9¾	9¾	— ¼
102¼	21	Bklyn-M T pf (6)	3	28	28	28	—1
52¾	15½	Bklyn Un Gas	39	18½	14½	14½	—3¼
50	34	Brown Shoe (3)	1	40	40	40	Jan 26
24½	6	Bruns-Balke (1g)	7	8¼	7¾	7¾	— ½
25¼	6½	Bucyrus-Erie (¾g)	6	8¼	8	8	
14⅜	2¼	Budd Mfg	56	5⅛	4⅞	5	— ⅛
13	2½	Budd Wheel (.20g)	13	4⅜	4¼	4¼	— ⅛
45¼	10¼	Bullard Co (2g)	6	16½	15½	16	
68¼	24¼	Bulova Watch (4)	2	28½	28	28	— ¼
18⅜	5¾	Burlington Mills (1)	2	7⅞	7¾	7¾	
35⅝	15	Burr Add Mach(.20e	15	17¼	17	17	+ ⅛
11⅜	1¾	Bush Terminal	5	2¾	2¾	2¾	
39	6½	Bush Term 7% deb	2	10⅞	10¼	10¼	Jan 19
18¼	5½	Butler Bros (.60)	8	7½	7½	7⅝	+ ⅛
36¼	16¼	Butler Bros pf (1½)	2	20¼	20	20	Jan 26
9¼	2¼	Butte Cop&Z (.10g)	6	3⅝	3¼	3¼	
33¾	6	Byers Co	17	9⅝	9	9	— ¼
34⅜	12½	Byron Jackson (½e)	2	18¼	17½	17½	— ½
		C					
48½	18¼	Calif Pack (1½a)	4	21¾	21½	21½	— ¼
52½	49⅞	Calif Pack pf (2½)	1	49⅞	49⅞	49⅞	Dec 28
6⅛	1	Callahan Z-Ld	31	2	1⅞	1⅞	— ⅛
20½	4	Calumet & H (1.10g)	38	8¼	7¾	8	— ¼
37⅜	10	Camp Wyant (1)	6	13	12½	12¾	+ ¼
38¼	9½	Can Dry Ginger Ale	37	16⅝	15¼	15½	— ⅜
17½	6⅞	Canadian Pacific	21	7⅞	7	7⅛	— ⅛
61⅜	28	Cannon Mills (⅝e)	4	35	34½	34½	— ½
18½	4⅝	Cap Adm A (⅝g)	3	6¼	5¾	5¾	Jan 26
35⅝	13½	Carpenter Stl(1.85g)	2	17½	17½	17½	Jan 26
9½	2⅞	Carriers & Gen(.35g)	3	3¾	3⅜	3⅜	— ⅛
191¾	80	Case (J I) (6g)	10	87	85¼	85¼	—1
100	40	Caterpil Trac (½e)	13	47½	45¾	45¾	—1¼
105¼	97	Caterpil Tr pf (5)	3	101½	101½	101½	Jan 26
41¼	13	Celanese Corp	15	15½	14⅜	14⅜	— ⅛
115	90	Celanese pr pf (7)	1	94	94	94	Jan 12
48¼	19½	Celotex (1.20e)	1	21	21	21	Jan 25
39¼	24	Cent Aguirre(3.38g)	5	27½	27	27½	Jan 26
12⅜	2	Cent Fdy	10	3⅝	3½	3½	
41¼	8	Cent RR NJ	1	10	10	10	Jan 19
24⅜	4	Cent Violeta (½g)	9	7	6⅝	6⅝	+ ⅛
14⅜	3½	Cent Rib M (.10e)	1	5	5	5	Jan 26
86⅝	34⅜	Cerro de Pas (1e)	12	39½	38	39	— ½
23⅜	3½	Certain-teed	8	6¾	6⅜	6⅜	— ⅜
63¼	26½	Champ Pap&F (⅛e)	1	28½	28½	28½	— ⅛
48	6	Checker Cab	1	11	11	11	Jan 24
68⅝	31	Ches & Ohio (¾e)	31	33⅝	32¼	32⅝	—1¼
100	80¼	Ches & Ohio pf (4)	1	89	89	89	Jan. 5
80½	40	Ches Corp (3a)	2	41½	41	41	Jan 26
4⅜	⅝	Chi & E Ill	1	1¼	1¼	1¼	Jan 25
13½	2	Chi & E Ill pf	4	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	Jan 26
6⅜	⅞	Chi & N W	4	1¼	1¼	1¼	Jan 26
19½	2⅜	Chi & N W pf	1	3½	3½	3½	Jan 26
4	1	Chi Ot West	18	⅝	⅝	⅝	
18¼	3	Chi Ot West pf	2	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	— ⅛
32	10	Chi Mail Or (¼e)	4	12¼	12⅛	12⅛	+ ⅛
2¼	⅝	Chi M St P & P	9	⅞	⅞	⅞	— ⅛
6⅞	1⅛	Chi M St P & P pf	5	1¼	1¼	1¼	
5⅜	6¾	Chi Pneu T	6	10⅛	10	10	— ⅜
45	28¾	Chi Pneu T cv pf (3)	2	31⅛	31⅛	31½	Jan 22
3⅜	¾	Chi Rk Is & P	4	1	1	1	— ⅛
8⅜	1	C R I & P 6% pf	2	1¾	1¾	1¾	
10⅜	1⅜	C R I & P 7% pf	1	2½	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
27½	6½	Chi Yell Cab (1½g)	2	9¾	9¾	9¾	—1⅜
22½	12	Chick Cot Oil	5	14	13⅜	14	— ⅜
18⅜	3	Childs Co	2	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	+ ⅛
138¼	46½	Chrysler (10g)	257	84⅜	81⅝	82⅝	— ⅞
21⅜	12	City Ice & F (2)	5	13⅜	12¾	12¾	

1937 High	1937 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
10⅜	2	City Stores	2	2¾	2¾	2¾	— ⅛
48	17¼	Clark Equip (4.80g)	7	20	19	19	—1
48⅛	19½	Clev Graph B (2.80g)	1	21	21	21	—2
41	24½	Climax Molyb(1.70g)	6	35	34½	34½	— ⅞
29⅞	13¼	Cluett Peabody (1)	10	13¾	13½	13½	— ⅜
170½	93¾	Coca-Cola (3a)	4	116	117	117	—1
89	56½	Coca-Cola A (3)	1	89	89	89	Jan 26
25¾	8½	Colgate-Palm	62	9½	8⅞	9	—1
104½	95	Colgate-Palm pf (6)	2	94	94	94	
62¾	18	Coll & Alk (5g)	2	23¼	22½	23½	— ¾
51⅞	11¼	Colo Fuel & Ir (1g)	4	16⅛	15	15	—1½
32	16¾	Columb Br A (1.95g)	5	19⅜	19	19	— ½
31½	16⅜	Columb Br B (1.95g)	1	21	21	21	Jan 20
20¾	4⅜	Colum G&El (.45g)	72	7¾	7¼	7¾	— ⅛
108	68½	Colum G&El pf A (6)	1	74½	74½	74½	Jan 22
39½	10	Colum Pict vtc (1)	1	13⅜	12¾	13¾	
48½	28⅝	Colum Pict pf (2¾)	1	32¼	32¼	32¼	+ ¼
125¾	65	Colum Carbon (4a)	2	66¾	66⅝	66¾	— ¼
69⅛	30⅜	Coml Credit (4a)	4	34¾	33⅝	33⅝	— ⅝
114	86	Coml Credit pf (4¾)	1	86	86	86	Jan 5
80¼	34	Coml Inv Tr (4a)	11	38½	37⅛	37⅝	—1½
120	86	Coml I Tr cv pf (4¼)	1	93¾	93¾	93¾	Jan 26
21¼	5	Coml Solv (.60)	32	8½	8	8½	
90½	37	Comwlth & Sou	24	1⅝	1½	1⅝	+ ⅛
75⅝	34	Comlth&So pf (¾k)	8	34	32	32	—2
		Comwlth Ed (1¼)	5	25	24¾	24¾	
19½	4½	Conde Nast	3	6	6	6	— ⅛
48½	20	Congoleum-Nairn (2)	5	22½	21⅜	21⅝	—1⅜
49¼	7½	Congress Cigar (1g)	3	7½	7½	7½	— ½
33¾	8	Consol Aircraft (½g)	32	16	15	15½	— ¼
18⅞	4¾	Consol Cigar (¾e)	2	7	7	7	— ⅛
49⅞	21½	Consol Edison (2)	124	22	20½	21	— ⅜
108	92	Consol Edison pf (5)	1	93¼	93¾	93¾	
3¾	1	Consol Film	1	1½	1½	1½	Jan 26
18¾	4¼	Consol Film pf (½g)	2	6	5¾	5¾	
13¾	3¼	Consol Laundries	3	4¾	4⅝	4¾	
17⅞	7	Consol Oil (.80)	104	9¼	8⅞	9	— ¼
105⅞	100	Consol Oil 85 pf (5)	1	100	100	100	Dec 24
106⅜	38	Consol RR Cuba pf	1	53¾	53¾	53¾	
3	⅜	Consol Textile	3	⅜	⅜	⅜	
13¼	3	Consol Coal	4	4¼	4¼	4¼	+ ⅛
52⅜	16	Consol Coal pf	1	18	18	18	—3¼
92½	79¾	Consum Pow pf (4½)	1	86½	86½	86½	Jan 21
37⅜	10¾	Container Corp (1.20)	15	14½	14	14⅛	— ⅛
37¾	7½	Cont Baking A	15	14	12¾	13	— ¾
5¼	1	Cont Baking B	1	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	— ⅛
109¾	65	Cont Baking pf (8)	1	79	79	79	Jan 26
69⅛	37½	Cont Can (½e)	6	39½	39	39	
108½	106⅞	Cont Can pf (4½)	2	109	109	109	— ¾
25¾	5½	Cont Dia Fib	1	8½	8½	8½	+ ⅛
42¾	23	Cont Ins (1.60a)	11	29½	28	28	—1⅛
3⅞	⅞	Cont Motors	4	1¼	1¼	1¼	
49	24	Cont Oil Col (¼e)	26	29⅞	28¾	28	— ½
35⅝	9½	Cont Steel (1¾g)	11	14	12½	13½	—1¾
71¼	50½	Corn Products (3)	3	59⅝	59	59	— ⅞
171½	153	Corn Products pf (7)	1	164½	164½	164½	Jan 10
10¼	3	Coty (.10g)	11	4¼	4¼	4¼	
56½	22½	Crane Co (1g)	12	23	21½	21½	—1¼
115	88⅝	Crane Co cv pf (5)	1	92½	92½	92½	— ½
37	21	Cream of Wh (½e)	5	23	23	23	
28¾	6½	Crosley Radio	5	9½	9¼	9¼	—

Business and Industry

Richberg Asserts Business Must Know How Far It Can Go

Commerce and Finance

Jackson Upholds Monopoly Attacks; Urges Higher Pay

Robert H. Jackson stands squarely behind all he has previously said in attacking "monopolistic groups of big business."

Mr. Jackson, Assistant U. S. Attorney-General interviewed by the Boston News Bureau while visiting Boston to address the Harvard Club, said that while he was opposed to monopolistic groups he emphasized the fact that he is not opposed to all "big business," a position in which some critics have sought to place members of the New Deal.

Mr. Jackson cited anew the example of the Eastman Kodak Co., which he lauded in a recent Rochester, N. Y., address—and said he selected it from "among the many good examples" as a beneficial industry of major size.

He favors creation and maintenance of good wages and offers his recipe to achieve these aims.

"Financial Parasites"

Mr. Jackson explained he regarded Eastman Kodak as an outstanding example of a creative corporation. "But the vast financial bureaucracies which try to get control of such local industries are not creators," he added. "In the main they are parasites. They do not strive for industrial success based on efficiency. It is this financial concentration which we fear and distrust."

Mr. Jackson told of observations, beginning long before he entered public office—where he has found able men difficult to get in sufficient numbers—that led him to conclude that "the greatest threat to the enterprise and sound business of a city is the threat of the speculating financiers who grab locally developed industries for exploitation. They invest a little of their own money to control a lot of other people's money. They smother local responsibility and managerial talent with absentee landlordism. They have no sense of trusteeship toward investors, or of responsibility toward labor or local management, or other local enterprise. They neither know nor regard the sentiments or neighborly interests of the locality."

Discussing the labor situation specifically, Mr. Jackson contended industry needs to be protected from a low-wage economy in the United States. There are business men who regard advocacy of a high wage for labor as an attack on business. I believe in a high wage scale for labor as a matter of good business and long ago advocated it in my city as good business for my city." He voiced confidence that high wages mean a standard of living that calls for many purchases, and that much buying in turn means business prosperity. He noted that many of the things manufactured in the highly industrialized East can find consumers only among persons of high living standards and adequately supporting incomes.

Urges Higher Wages

He calls on American business to shape its course so that it can pay higher wages without raising the cost of its products. As he views the situation, cost per unit can be reduced only by increasing volume of output. "Holding company parasites" and "absentee landlords"— whom he looked upon as industrial prototypes of Sinbad's Old Man of the Sea—he would bar from the re-shaping movement.

Asked what public policy he favored, Mr. Jackson replied: "I favor any public policy that will make it as difficult as possible to concentrate control of American industry in the hands of a few for purposes of financial exploitation." Whether it is "sixty families" or a few more or less which do the exploiting, he noted that the principle involved remains the same.

Mr. Jackson said he felt we "simply cannot afford to have demoralized by periodical unemployment" the homes of the "modest people and the lower income groups." Looking ahead, he insisted "government must not allow great public problems to be settled in terms of economics alone. The economic system must shape itself to the needs of our social system. A balanced national life is as important as a balanced budget."

Richfield Refused Delisting Request

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Securities Commission has denied Richfield Oil Corporation permission to withdraw common stock purchase warrants from listing on two Pacific coast stock exchanges.

Dismissal of the corporation's application was based on the commission's finding it was "difficult to comprehend the reasons stated by the applicant for delisting." Richfield Corporation had asked permission to withdraw the warrants from listing on the San Francisco and Los Angeles stock exchanges.

The warrants total 1,202,714. They can be exercised for 10 years at a price from $15 to $20, under the company's Aug. 20, 1936, reorganization plan.

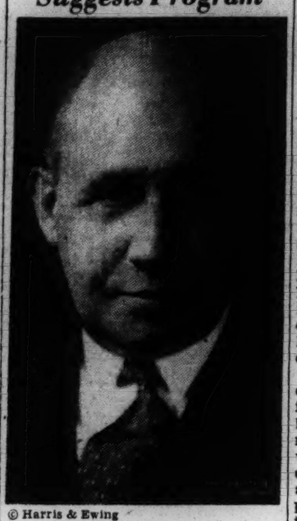
Application to list the warrants with the New York Stock Exchange was withdrawn when that exchange found listing of long-term warrants contrary to its policy.

Lumber Output, Orders, Shipments Gain in Week

WASHINGTON (AP)—The National Lumber Manufacturers' Association said the lumber industry during the week ended Jan. 15 showed gains in production, new orders and shipments over the previous week, but showed losses from a year ago. For the sixth consecutive week new orders exceeded production.

Production of the 513 reporting mills for the week was 121,897,000 feet of hard and soft woods; shipments, 150,870,000 feet, and booked orders, 160,842,000 feet. Revised figures for the previous week for 525 mills were: production, 120,831,000 feet; shipments, 138,623,000 feet, and orders, 155,454,000 feet.

Suggests Program



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Donald R. Richberg

Member of Legal Firm of Davies, Richberg, Beebe, Bushick and Richardson; Formerly Head of the NRA

U. S. Farm Officials Troubled by Excess Crops, Low Prices

WASHINGTON (AP)—Agriculture Department officials said several new farm problems were adding to their troubles with low prices and an apparent excess in crop supplies.

They said the new problems included:

Drought conditions and dust storms in the great plains region.

A growing agricultural relief load.

A new movement of city unemployed into rural areas for work, shelter and relief.

To help meet hte drought condition, field men were sent into the affected area to appraise, take options on and buy before July 1 approximately 2,000,000 acres of farm lands deemed unsuitable for crops.

The Government is prepared to buy this land for about $7,500,000—money which would help many drought-stricken farmers to establish themselves on more favorable land elsewhere in time to plant crops next summer.

Agricultural Adjustment Administration officials made arrangements to rush about $18,000,000 in benefit payments to beet sugar growers, many of whom operate in areas affected by dry weather. Funds for the payments are expected from Congress within a few weeks.

Meanwhile, the Farm Security Administration sought to extend outright relief grants to needy farm families, the number of which was reported to be increasing. Officials said the relief cost in January probably would exceed $3,000,000, compared with $1,782,758 in November.

On Jan. 1, the farm labor supply was about 13 per cent larger than the demand, reports showed.

Sun Oil to Spend $11,000,000 in 1938

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA—The Sun Oil Company board has approved one of the largest budgets of capital expenditures for 1938 that it has ever adopted.

The program of plant expansion and development involves capital expenditures of $11,000,000. Sun Oil's two principal refineries, Marcus Hook, Pa., and Toledo, Ohio, will be expanded and improved.

The program is designed not only to increase capacity of present plants, but to adapt them to important new refining processes. President Pew said:

"Work will be started on these improvements within a few weeks.

"As materials used must be produced and fabricated especially for our purposes, it means practically the entire expenditure will go into wages. About 2,000,000 man-hours of labor will be required in erection of plant and structures, in addition to employment in producing materials."

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA — An intensive survey of the advertising field during the past year has convinced the Sun Oil Company that the backbone of its promotional campaign should continue to be newspaper advertising, it was declared at the company's headquarters here.

"This does not mean we shall discontinue other forms of advertising," said M. H. Leister, "but it does mean that a major portion of our program will continue to be invested in the local papers.

Court Upholds Canadian Sanforizing Patents

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Justice MacClean in the Exchequer Court of Canada at Ottawa has upheld the Canadian Sanforizing patents of Cluett, Peabody & Co., Inc., in the first infringement case involving this shrinkage process which now is used by mills and finishing plants producing more than 60 per cent of American cotton goods.

The decision, which was in the nature of a judgment against Dominion Textile Company, Ltd., interested 63 of the largest American textile mills whose sanforized goods output has a production value approximating $100,000,000 annually. Sanforized yardage rose from 25,000,000 in 1931 to 450,000,000 yards in 1937, a gain of 1700 per cent.

Diamond Trade Slows Up; Cutting Factories Close

WASHINGTON (AP)—The diamond trade has lost some of its sparkle.

The Commerce Department said the American commercial attache at Johannesburg, South Africa, had reported that a decline in American demand for stones had forced several of the famous diamond cutting factories to close.

Freedom for Business Under Federal Eye Urged by Richberg

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 27—The most pressing problem in the United States today is that of relations between Government and business, in the opinion of Donald R. Richberg, member of the firm of Davies, Richberg, Beebe, Bushick and Richardson, corporation and international lawyers, and formerly head of the National Recovery Administration. He holds that the first move in solving this problem is for the Government to let business know just how far it can go on its own without interference from Washington.

Today business knows what it cannot do, but does not know what it can do, Mr. Richberg told members of the Northeastern Lumbermen's Association meeting at Roosevelt Hotel here last night. This doubt should be removed, he held, and, as a step in this direction, he proposed a three-point program for the Administration and Congress as follows:

Outlines a Program

1. A clearer definition than is now had of what constitutes monopolistic and unfair practices.

2. The setting up of an administrative body with power to approve or disapprove of the legality of cooperative activities of business concerns through trade associations or special understandings in order that business organizations might undertake programs necessary to protect and promote their interests and also the interests of workers without being subjected to undeserved prosecutions and penalties.

3. Approval of policies and agreements by this administrative body to constitute protection against criminal prosecution and civil liability for actions of undetermined illegality, but not against civil suits by the government or by private parties who seek relief against any alleged illegal combination.

Mr. Richberg's address was interpreted by many members of the association as having been prompted largely by the Madison (Wis.) court decision last Saturday, in which 16 oil firms and 30 oil officials were convicted of conspiracy to fix prices after they had formulated a co-operative program for operations said to have been concurred in by Harold L. Ickes, Secretary of the Interior and oil administrator, and by the Federal Trade Commission. His address was radiocast by station WOR.

Minimizes Apprehension

While Mr. Richberg stressed his view that monopolistic tendencies and practices by industry should be strongly curbed, he also went on record strongly against attacks on bankers and important business men as the makers of depressions.

He minimized the apprehension of persons who charge that wealth and power, as they were now constituted, threatened democratic institutions, declaring he did not believe "this menace is as great or as imminent as some conspicuous critics of big business assume."

On the other hand, he voiced the thought that there were "many monopolistic tendencies and practices which must be stopped," since there was "inherent and grave danger in concentrating great economic power in private hands, or, as an alternative, in public hands."

"Against these dangers the public interest must be guarded," he declared. "Eternal vigilance is the price of economic freedom as well as of political liberty."

Business, Mr. Richberg held, could do much to clear the atmosphere by abandoning its practice of sponsoring legislation for its own advantage and by trying whole-heartedly to eliminate "evil practices." He recommended that business men stand as a unit in demanding that the Government sanction and encourage co-operative efforts they were ready to carry on under the eyes of impartial and competent representatives of the Government.

Fears of Workers

Two causes were outstanding in reasons for government regulation of business, he said. They were fear of workers and small business men that their own organizations were too small and weak to meet on equal grounds with big business.

Mr. Richberg saw the spread of organization work among farmers and wage earners as tending to "help preserve self-government in business and to prevent a drift into more and more political control." While labor and agriculture today welcome government help, it was wrong, he declared, to believe they would be any more willing, in the long run, to take orders from political autocrats than big business and trade associations are today.

"Do not imagine that labor and agricultural organizations will be any more willing than business organizations to have their co-operation mechanisms destroyed because of mere fear that organized mass power will be abused," he continued.

"Have you not observed that as labor organizations become more powerful, they become more doubtful and suspicious of any governmental control over wages and hours?" he asked. "Have you not observed that labor and agriculture always demand exemption from anti-trust legislation?

Educating Public Opinion

"How long can government maintain a policy of political regulation of business management and legal restraint of management co-operation, while, at the same time, encouraging the self-regulation of their affairs by organized labor and organized agriculture?

"Is it not evident that public opinion is being educated toward a better understanding of the uses, as well as the abuses, of co-operative power?"

Mr. Richberg held that in the answers to these questions it would be found that all groups should be constituted as "large, self-disciplined organizations" co-operating for the common end of general welfare while competing for individual success.

"We cannot do these things if we undertake to destroy all big business and to outlaw all large-scale co-operation because of fear that we will find ourselves regimented in the service of an economic autocracy," he added. "If we rate ourselves as such an inferior people we cannot utilize giant enterprises and cope with giant problems, we condemn ourselves to a national littleness and incompetence that will not only drag us down to lower levels of civilization, but will open the way to eventual submission to the rule of a more virile and courageous people. I, for one, am unwilling to classify myself as a 'little' American."

Morris S. Tremaine, New York State comptroller, and Roy W. Wenzlick, president of the Real Estate Analyst, of St. Louis, also spoke. Oliver J. Veiling, president of the Association, presided.

Auto Sales Drop 46 P. C. in December

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DETROIT—During the month of December new passenger car sales in 33 states totaled 102,883 units, according to R. L. Polk & Company.

This is a drop of 5.71 per cent from the sales of the same states in November, and a 46 per cent decline from December, 1936.

December new passenger car sales for the entire country are estimated at 185,000 units, against 190,185 in the previous month and 327,053 in December a year ago.

New truck and commercial car sales during December in 32 states were 17,106 units, 20 per cent ahead of November, but 26 per cent below December, 1936. New truck sales for all states in December are estimated at 30,000 units.

Canadian Pig Iron Output Near Record

OTTAWA, Ont. (CP)—Production of pig iron in Canada during 1937 was the greatest since 1929 and output of steel was higher than in any year since 1918, the Dominion Bureau of Statistics reported.

Pig iron production totalled 897,855 long tons compared with 678,231 in 1936 and 1,080,160 in 1929. Steel output was 1,401,011 tons against 1,115,779 in 1936 and 1,672,954 in 1918.

Customs' import figures for the 12 months ending November, 1937, showed imports of iron and its products into Canada were appraised at $206,700,000 against $129,300,000 the previous year while exports advanced to $65,000,000 from $51,700,000.

National Life Insurance Gain Largest Since 1930

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Insurance in force at the close of last year on the records of the National Life Insurance Company totaled $533,955,109, the increase of $14,174,100 over 1936 being the largest for any year since 1930, Elbert S. Brigham, president, told stockholders at their annual meeting at Montpelier, Vt. New insurance, he said, last year amounted to $47,139,782, an increase of 3.39 per cent over 1936.

At the close of 1937 assets amounted to $196,971,063, an increase of $8,196,833 for the year, he stated.

Your Income Tax

This is the fourth of a series of articles by the United States Bureau of Internal Revenue, explaining the Federal income tax.

Who Must File Returns

Returns are required of every single person who for the year had a gross income of $5000 or more or a net income of $1000 or more and of every husband and wife living together who for the year 1937 had an aggregate gross income of $5000 or more or an aggregate net income of $2500 or more. Widowers, widows, divorcees, and married persons separated by mutual consent are classed as single persons. The personal exemptions are $1,000 for single persons and $2,500 for married persons living together and for heads of families.

Husband and wife living together at the close of the taxable year may include their income in a sngle joint return or make separate returns of the income of each. If separate returns are filed, one may not report income which belongs to the other, but must report only the income which actually belongs to him. If a joint return is filed, such return is treated as a taxable unit, and the income disclosed is subject to both the normal tax and the surtax.

In order for a return to be classified as a joint return of husband and wife both spouses must have had some income or deductions in the year for which the return is filed, and the return must include the income and deductions of both spouses.

If a joint return is not made by an agent of the taxpayers it must be signed by both husband and wife and sworn to before a proper officer by the spouse preparing the return, or if neither or both prepare the return then by both spouses.

Where separate returns are filed by husband and wife, the joint personal exemption of $2,500 may be taken by either or divided between them in any proportion as agreed upon.

In filing a joint return husband and wife compute the earned income credit in the same manner as in filing separate returns. If taxpayer's net income is not more than $3,000, the entire net income is considered to be earned net income.

Husband and wife may elect each year whether to file a joint return or separate returns. Where, however, joint or separate returns have been filed for a particular year, neither husband nor wife may after the due date of the return file an amended return or returns on a different basis for that year.

Want to Trade Fur Coats for Stocks?

By the Associated Press

Chicago

A Chicago furrier with a sales promotion scheme based on an upturn of the stock market has given the La Salle Street financial district a tip.

In a newspaper advertisement the Miller Fur Company offered to trade fur coats for stocks listed on the New York Stock Exchange. As a basis of the trade the furriers announced they would give a five point advance on any such security provided the stock was listed at $30 or more. Stocks selling below that figure would be accepted on a pro rata basis.

"We make this offer simply because we are overstocked and are confident securities will advance," the advertisement said.

U.S. Aid Given In Stabilizing The French Franc

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27 (AP)—A high Administration official said today the United States stabilization fund was helping stabilize the French franc to protect American businessmen trading with France.

This source said failure of the tri-partite agreement—under which the United States, France and England try to maintain stable ratios between their currencies—would mean exchange control in France.

Exchange control, he explained, would make it difficult for American businessmen to get paid for the goods they sell to France. In some countries where exchange control exists, he said, American merchants must take goods instead of dollars in payment for goods.

Mexico, Latest Beneficiary

Mexico, he said, is the latest of several countries the United States has saved from the necessity of adopting exchange control in its efforts to aid the State Department's policy of promoting world trade. He indicated last summer's understanding for sale of gold to Brazil was intended to accomplish a similar purpose but failed.

Countries which have exchange control restrict and ration the movement of money from their nationals to foreigners.

The official said the prevention of restrictions on exchange was "tremendously important" to the United States. He said one reason business had held up as well as it had in this country in the last few months was that our business men had been selling large quantities of goods in the world market.

Foreign trade figures published yesterday by the Commerce Department showed that although this country bought more goods from the rest of the world than it sold in the first months of 1937, a spectacular spurt in exports of American goods in the last four months more than overcame the import balance of the previous eight months

See No Risk of Loss

The Government spokesman asserted, however, the Treasury ran no risk of loss in its efforts to help other countries. In the case of France, he explained, that country has adequate deposits of money and gold in New York to cover any obligations to the United States stabilization fund.

Each day, he said, France asks the American stabilization fund to buy or sell francs at certain prices for the account of France and each night the French must settle this account in either dollars or gold. Thus, the American stabilization fund never holds a foreign currency for more than a few hours.

He said, however, franc transactions on this side of the Atlantic were not very large and London is bearing most of the brunt of the recent decline of the franc.

The United States stabilization fund is a $2,000,000,000 account in the Treasury. It was established about four years ago for the purpose of trying to keep the value of the dollar, in terms of other currencies, on as stable a basis as possible.

Engineering Awards 40 P. C. Above 1937

NEW YORK (AP)—A 40 per cent gain in private engineering construction awards compared with last year was recorded in the weekly report of Engineering News-Record.

Awards, private and public, totaled $50,749,000, compared with $47,669,000 the previous week and $44,800,000 in the comparable 1937 week.

Classifications compared as follows:

	1938	1937
Private	$21,182,000	$15,107,000
State, municipal	23,937,000	28,797,000
Federal	5,630,000	896,000

Hearing on Wisconsin Utility's License Set

MADISON, Wis. (AP)—The State Banking Commission ordered H. M. Byllesby & Co., utility holding company with headquarters in Chicago, to show cause at a hearing here Feb. 15 why its state securities dealer license should not be revoked.

The commission set the hearing at the request of William H. Spohn, special state counsel, who alleged the company "does not cause its books and records to be so kept that they disclose the persons to whom, and the purposes for which substantial sums of money have been disbursed in connection with the acquisition of a public utility in Wisconsin."

Mead Corp. Orders Increase

DAYTON, Ohio—Orders received by Mead Corp., pulp and paper manufacturer, have increased the past two weeks and the company's business is better than since last Sept. 1, according to company officials here. Prospects are held to be bright for a continued flow of orders.

Federal-Business Rapprochement Is At Uncertain Stage

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27—Political typhoons today swirled around the business relations conferences of President Roosevelt, and made an already complicated picture even more uncertain. The major developments follow:

The President conferred today with Gov. Gordon Browning of Tennessee over the possibility of Federal-state co-operation in purchasing the vast utility network of Commonwealth & Southern Corporation, while Tennessee and adjacent political leaders split into numerous parts over the general utility situation.

Renew Attack on Tax

A renewed attack on the undistributed surplus tax sprang up today, on the heels of President Roosevelt's proposal that business recession losses be borne by those getting the profits rather than by labor. Both Republican and anti-Roosevelt Democratic Senators sharply criticized the President's statement of Tuesday, and rallied for a new thrust toward drastic amendment of the latest New Deal tax laws.

The future of the Government's anti-monopoly drive was in considerable doubt as the President appointed Robert H. Jackson to the post of Solicitor-General with the expectation that he would run for the Democratic nomination as Governor of New York. Both jobs would keep the present spear-head of the anti-trust drive extremely occupied, and what would happen to the monopoly campaign in his absence was dubious. At the same time, Donald H. Richberg, who advocates supervising rather than breaking-up monopoly, vigorously expressed his ideas in New York, with the indication that President Roosevelt has not yet made up his mind about monopoly on the basic dilemma: "Lick 'em or jine 'em."

A C. I. O. Conference

Arrangements are complete for the President to confer next week with representatives of the United Automobile Workers of America, a C. I. O. union, to discuss employment and income in the industry. This talk follows the President's conferences with the principal employers in the automotive industry, and is expected to be attended by Homer Martin, president, Richard Frankensteen, vice-president, and William Munger, research director, of the union.

Next week's talk with "small" business men has also been set for February 2, and 500 of them have been invited to come to Washington. While their principal complaint was against the undistributed profits tax, it is believed that others of their views may differentiate them from the big business leaders who preceded them.

Washington observers are expressing considerable doubt about the weight and importance of the "small" business spokesmen. It is announced that their personnel is drawn from those who have already written to the White House. Many of the people who, at this late date, write to the White House are those with personal axes to grind, or perennial writers of "letters to the editor," or otherwise non-representative individuals. So observers are waiting to judge this conference by its results.

Summary of Relations

Such is a bare summary of the main points emerging today from the broad and ramified relations between the national administration and various phases of the business problem.

Of the many angles, the question of utility purchase is not only important but piquant. Governor Browning is offering to President Roosevelt a plan for setting up a state agency—a public power district with authority to issue its own bonds—which would take over the local retail distribution systems of the Commonwealth & Southern empire, while the TVA would acquire the long-distance transmission lines and generating plants.

Behind this proposal is Representative John E. Rankin (D) of Mississippi, one of the most active proponents of public power in the Tennessee Valley region. But the TVA authorities have not yet committed themselves, although the old cleavage between Chairman A. E. Morgan and his two subordinates, David E. Lilienthal and Harcourt Morgan, still exists. Mr. Lilienthal has been voted authority, however, to negotiate with private authorities and other governmental agencies looking toward purchase of parts of the utilities empire.

Against Purchase Plan

Opposing Gov. Browning's scheme is Senator Kenneth McKellar (D) of Tennessee, who went to the White House to register an irate protest yesterday, and E. H. Crump, democratic national committeeman, and well-known as the chieftain of a powerful party machine in western Tennessee.

Senator McKellar describes the purchase plan as a "private power trust proposal" in revenge for which he threatens to beat Gov. Browning in his re-election primary next spring. Mr. Crump is said to have written the President that Gov. Browning "is foisting on the people the most corrupt government Tennessee has ever had." He adds that "Senator George Berry also has an unenviable record."

Behind this wrangling, of course, lies an intense political feud in the broad mountain state, which has many other reflections in Washington these days. Gov. Browning, who appointed Senator Berry, is defended by the latter in picturesque terms. So runs a squabble which may have definite and serious effects in the constructive working-out of the utility problem.

A second important aspect in today's varied picture concerns President Roosevelt's stiff statement against wage reductions, urging that needed price cuts come out of profits.

Byrd on President's Talk

"The present tax on undistributed profits prevents the accumulation of the reserves that the President would now have used to keep up wages," said Senator Harry F. Byrd (D) of Virginia. "Until that law is repealed, there is no way in which reserves can be accumulated to maintain employment and wage levels during times of depression."

Senator Arthur H. Vandenberg (D) of Michigan referred to the President's statement that "those who believe in the profit system must recognize that those who get the profits when business is good must bear the loss when business temporarily is slack," saying:

"The President is perfectly right. Fortunately for the country, industry entered the last depression with sufficient reserves so that it could function to the total tune of nearly $30,000,000,0000, which it took out of its own hide trying to keep things going long after its profits had disappeared.

"But their only reward from the White House has been to be shot each morning at sunrise with a new barrage of invective and prejudice until ultimately these illogical hatreds culminated in the punitive surplus profits tax which made it physically impossible for business to do either what it had done in the old depression or what the President wants it to do in the new depression.

"The trouble is not with business. The trouble is with the New Deal."

The upshot of the President's latest business statement, therefore, is to lend new impetus to the drive to amend the undistributed profits tax, even more drastically than the House draft of the bill had contemplated. Pressure for such amendment is strongest in the Senate, and a divergence between the houses is to be expected.

Finally, observers summarize the present situation as one of redoubled uncertainty, in the anti-monopoly field, in the utilities question, and in the more general negotiations between the President and business leaders.

Condition of Winter Wheat Crop Poor

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Weather Bureau has reported that despite recent rains and snow, the condition of the winter wheat crop continues "very poor" in some sections of the great plains.

"In the western portion of Oklahoma and Kansas," it said, "the soil continues very dry with heavy dust storms noted on several days last week. In the eastern part of these states wheat is still in condition to make a good crop with future adequate moisture."

The Agriculture Department, in an analysis of the bread grain situation, said another wheat crop in excess of domestic needs was likely this year. The analysis said, however, if moisture continues deficient in the great plains area between now and summer, the prospective yield might be reduced considerably.

It predicted a surplus of 200,000,000 bushels from the 1937 crop at harvest time to supplement possible short yields this year.

Ontario Gold Production At New High in December

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—Total production of Ontario's gold mines in 1937 amounted to $87,767,808, as compared with $80,951,954 in the preceding year, according to a report recently issued by the Ontario department of mines. December output was a new high record. Tonnage milled in December was 739,430 and during the year 8,439,632.

In December, 44 mines reported shipments, and seven other plants were in intermittent operation during the year. Thirteen new mills were brought into operation in 1937, and seven more are under construction.

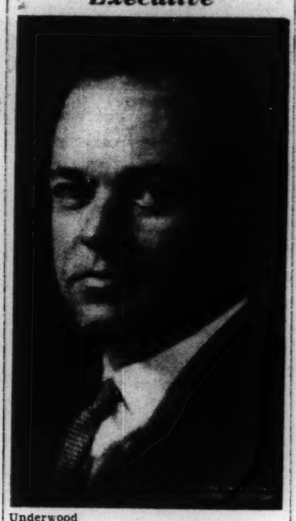
Largest output was in the Porcupine belt, with $39,069,983 from 4,298,676 tons, but Kirkland Lake producers were of higher grade, as is shown by the total of $39,056,106 from 2,379,777 tons. Northwestern Ontario produced $11,800,013 and Matachewan, $1,841,706.

U. S. Puts Special Tariffs On British Refined Sugar

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Treasury imposed special tariffs upon British refined sugar to offset a new export bounty paid by the British Government to encourage export of its sugar.

The countervailing duty is equal to the export bounty. The Treasury has countervailing duties also on several other British products, including liquor, and has similar extra tariffs on bounty products from 10 other countries.

Executive



Underwood

Keith S. McHugh

Elected Vice-President of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company. Mr. McHugh Has Served in the Bell System in Various Capacities for 19 Years

Bank Failures Cut Reserves of FDIC Last Six Months

WASHINGTON, (AP) — Bank failures in the last six months cut into reserves of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation for the first time since its organization four years ago, Chairman Leo T. Crowley announced.

In every previous six-month period, the corporation was able to pay off depositors and pay operating expenses out of income from its investments without using any of the principal of the $385,340,146 fund built up from insurance assessments upon the banks.

Expenses totaled $5,656,482 in the last half year, including $4,284,911 spent to pay off depositors, white interest on investments brought in $4,896,872.

Forty-eight insured banks failed in the last six months, compared with 23 in the first half of 1937. Mr. Crowley indicated, however, that of these failures were inevitable because there were too many banks in some communities. Besides failures, 185 other banks were eliminated through mergers and voluntary liquidations.

These losses from FDIC rolls were offset in part by the insuring of 46 newly-formed banks and 35 old ones. For the year as a whole, the number of insured banks declined a net of 176 to a total of 13,853.

Since its founding, Mr. Crowley said in his annual report, the FDIC has paid or enabled the payment to 282,968 depositors of all except about $4,000,000 of the $75,822,000 they had deposited in 179 banks which failed. The $4,000,000 loss was all to large depositors because the FDIC insures deposits only up to $5000 each.

Spanish Loyalists Offer Debt Plan To American Companies

NEW YORK (AP)—The National Foreign Trade Council, in a report to its members, said it could not recommend acceptance of a proposal made by the official exchange control board of the Spanish Loyalist Government for settlement of debts owned American firms by Spanish nationals in loyalist territory.

The council, however, said the proposal was "gratifying, as evidencing a desire to liquidate" these claims. The total of the claims was placed by the council at an estimated $14,000,000.

The proposal was made by Miles M. Sherover, New York securities dealer, in behalf of the Spanish Exchange Control Board, covering shipments to Spain in the year or so prior to July 18, 1936.

The rate of exchange would be 17 pesetas to the dollar (about 5.9 cents per peseta.)

As soon as arrangements could be made, after acceptance of the proposal, 10 per cent of all the deposits would be paid upon all claims of $500 or more. The smaller claims would be paid in full at 17 pesetas to the dollar. Balance of large claims would remain on deposit, and would be paid out by the control in accordance with its ability to obtain foreign exchange.

Bank Clearings Off 18.4 P. C., Past Week

NEW YORK (AP)—Bank clearings in 22 leading cities in the United States in the week ended Jan. 26 totaled $4,896,893,000, a drop of 18.4 per cent under the $6,002,580,000 for the like 1937 week, Dun & Bradstreet reported.

It was the eleventh consecutive weekly drop under the like period a year earlier.

The 18.4 per cent drop contrasted with a decline of 20.6 per cent under a year ago in the preceding week.

Clearings at New York City totaled $3,029,067,000, a fall of 22.1 per cent under the $3,890,245,000 for the like week of last year. The aggregate for the other 21 cities surveyed was $1,867,826,000, a drop of 11.6 per cent under the $2,112,335,000 for the corresponding 1937 period.

Three of the cities showed a rise in clearings over a year ago, the Dallas turnover being up 8.5 per cent, Cincinnati up 6.4 per cent and New Orleans up 1.2 per cent.

Foreign Trade at 10-Year High in Baltimore Port

BALTIMORE (AP)—Foreign trade passing through the port of Baltimore was valued at $207,736,439 in 1937, the higehst in 10 years, the Baltimore Association of Commerce announced.

Exports of $107,677,251 brought an increase of 125 per cent over the previous year. Imports of $100,059,188 was an increase of 39.5 per cent, the export and import bureau of the association reported.

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Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal and Corporate Bond Quotations—Closing Curb Prices

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Value of Listed Shares Reported By Curb Exchange

NEW YORK (AP)—The curb exchange made public its first report on market values of securities eligible to be traded in, including common and preferred stocks and bonds.

Total stock issues were 1,089, consisting of 750,695,428 shares with a market value at the close of trading December 31, 1937, of $10,174,066,727, at an average price of $13.55 a share. This compares with 1,050 issues in 1936, consisting of 714,766,467 shares, having a market value at the year-end of $14,560,023,893, at an average price of $20.36 a share.

The report points out that "the two years covered in the compilation are not comparable as regards number of issues, shares, market value, etc., because the number of issues for each year varied, due to removals and additions to the list."

In 1937, there were 316 issues of preferred stock, 109 listed and 207 unlisted, consisting of 57,292,025 shares, having a total market value of $2,218,783,357 at the year-end, at an average per share of $38.72. This compared with 328 issues in 1936, 94 listed and 234 unlisted, consisting of 57,594,856, having a total market value of $2,985,697,143 at an average price of $51.83 per share.

Common stocks issues in 1937 numbered 773—385 listed and 388 unlisted—consisting of 693,403,403 shares having a total market value of $7,955,283,370, at an average per share value of $11.47. In 1936, there were 722 issues—297 listed and 425 unlisted. The number of common shares in 1936 was 657,171,611 with a total market value of $11,574,326,-750, at an average price of $17.61 per share.

Total bond issues in 1937 was 381—56 listed and 325 unlisted—with par value of $5,099,005,457 and market value of $4,207,559,487. The average price per $100 bond was $82. Total bond issues in 1936 was 438, of which 50 were listed and 388 unlisted, with par value of $5,635,820,-272 and market value of $5,352,999,-595. The average price per $100 bond was $94.

New Haven Deficit For the Year 1937 Totals $7,713,451

NEW HAVEN, Conn. (AP)—The New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad reported a deficit for December, 1937, of $1,168,451 and a deficit for the entire year of $7,-713,451.

For December of the preceding year the road reported a net income of $511,821 and a deficit for the 12 months of 1936 of $3,580,044.

Gross revenues for last month were $6,149,658, a decrease of $1,-270,596 for the same month in 1936. Freight revenue decreased $1,241,324 while passenger revenue increased $18,384.

For the entire year 1937, gross revenues were $81,142,587, an increase of $2,275,438 or 2.9 per cent over the previous year, freight revenues increasing .6 per cent and passenger revenue 7.6 per cent.

Operating expenses for the year were $63,703,268, an increase of $5,-288,489 or 9.1 per cent over 1936. For December, 1937, operating expenses were decreased $146,717 or 2.9 under the same month of the previous year.

For the entire 12 months just passed the net railway operating income was $4,591,390 as compared with $8,036,300 for the previous year.

City of Boston Tax Notes Are Offered by Bankers

NEW YORK (AP)—First Boston Corp. and Brown Harriman & Co. are offering $3,000,000 City of Boston tax notes, dated January 28 and due November 3, 1938, to yield 1.40 per cent.

The group was awarded the issue on their bid of a 1.58 per cent basis plus $39 premium.

Dividend Omissions

American Water Works & Electric Co. directors took no action on the common dividend which was due for payment on March 15. In 1937 the company paid four dividends of 20 cents each.

Directors of Poor & Co., makers of railroad equipment, at the quarterly meeting omitted action on payment of a dividend on the Class "A" stock. In 1937 payments on the "A" stock totaled $4. Omission of a dividend at this time will increase the accumulations on this issue to $4.37½ as of March 1.

Anaconda Wire & Cable Co. directors at their meeting this week failed to authorize payment of a dividend. Payments in 1937 included 50 cents March 15, $1 each on June 21, Sept. 13 and Nov. 20, and $1.25 extra Dec. 18. The company is controlled by Anaconda Copper Mining Company.

Directors of New Haven Clock Company have deferred action on the preferred dividend. Previous payment of $1.62½ was made Nov. 1 last year.

Directors of the Colgate-Palmolive-Peet Co., manufacturers of soap and cosmetics, have deferred action on the quarterly dividend on the common stock, it was announced

Directors of Wilson & Co. omitted action on the common stock dividend due March 1. The stock had been on a 50 cents annual basis since March, 1935.

Treasury Statement

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27 (AP)—The position of the Treasury Jan. 25: Receipts, $61,902,913; expenditures, $20,559,676; balance, $2,946,626,551; customs receipts for the month, $20,971,663. Receipts for the fiscal year (since July 1), $3,446,323,975. expenditures, $4,312,803,414, including $1,-149,384,066 of emergency expenditures; excess of expenditures, $866,748,439; gross debt, $37,458,723,215, decrease of $3,-836,513 below the previous day; gold assets, $12,788,315,379, including $1,322,994,-361 of inactive gold.

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2 p. m.

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1000	High	Low	11:50
5 3⅜ 43-40 June	106.1	106.1	106.1
90 3⅜ 43-41 Mch	107.4	107.4	107.4
2 2½s 41	107.6	107.6	107.6
32 3½s 45-43	107.17	107.17	107.17
51 3½s 46-44	107.13	107.12	107.12
32 2½s 47-45	104.6	104.3	104.3
15 2½s 56-46	103	102.28	103
5 3s 48-46	105.19	105.19	105.19
21 3½s 46-46	106.6	106.6	106.6
111 2½s 51-48	102.5	102.3	102.4
50 3½s 52-49	106.6	105.31	105.31
80 2½s 53-49	99.26	99.24	99.25
1 2½s 54-51	101.3	101.3	101.3
6 3s 55-51	104.8	104.5	104.8
44 2½s 60-55	102.3	101.29	101.29
12⅞s 60-55 reg	101.30	101.30	101.30
15 2½s 59-56	101	100.27	100.28

Home Owners' Loan

99 2¾s 49-39	101.22	101.19	101.19
461 2¼s 44-42	101.16	101.9	101.10
2 3s 52-44	103.25	103.25	103.25

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1000	High	Low	11:50
5 Alleghany 5s 49	60	60	60
5 Allegh Val 4s 42	106¼	106	106¼
3 Allied Strs 4½s 51	83	83	83
5 Allis Chalm 4s 52	103	102¾	103
24 Am & For P 5s 2030	50¼	47	47
16 AmIGChem 5½s 49	103¼	103	103
5 Am Int 5½s 49	95	93	93
1 Am T & T 3½s 43	113⅛	113⅛	113⅛
9 Am T & T 3¼s 66	100⅞	100⅞	100⅞
33 Am T & T 3¼s, ½61	101⅛	100⅞	100⅞
18 Anaconda Cop 4½s '50	103¾	103½	103¾
10 Arm Del 4s '57	91¾	91⅜	91⅜
10 Arm Del 4s '55	91½	90¾	91¼
27 AT&SF 4s '95	106¼	106	106
4 AT&SF adj 4s '95 st	99½	99¼	99½
44 AT&SF 4½s '48	102½	102	102¼
4 AT&SFRkyM 4s '65	101⅜	101⅜	101⅜
5 A C Line 1st 4s '52	84	83	83
2 ACL clt 4s '52	69⅝	69⅝	69⅝
2 A C Line 5s '45	79	79	79
1 Atl & Dan 1st 4s '58	29¼	29¼	29¼
5 Atl Gu & WI 5s '59	54¾	54¾	54¾
10 Atl Gu & WI 4s '59	31¾	31¼	31¼
10 B & O 1st 5s '48	64	64	64
9 B & O rfg 5s '95	29½	28⅞	28⅞
11 B & O 5s '96 F	29	28⅝	28⅝
18 B & O 5s 2000 D	29	28¾	29
51 B & O cv 4½s '60	25¾	25¼	25½
15 B & O 5s SW '50	41¾	40¾	40½
3 Bang & Aroo cons 4s '51	104½	104¼	104¼
5 Bang & Ar 4s cv '51 st	104⅞	104⅞	104⅞
Bang & Aroo 5s '43	111	1111	111
7 Bell TPa 5s '48 B	118¾	118½	118½
7 Beth Stl 4¼s '60	103	102¾	103
24 Beth Stl 3¾s '66	95	94¾	94¾
15 Beth Stl 3½s '52	96¼	96¼	96¼
6 Bost & Me 5s '57	38	37¼	38
4 Bost & Me 4¾s JJ61	33½	33½	33½
8 Bkly Edis 3¼s '66	103⅜	103¼	103¼
6 Bkly Man Tr 4½s '66	51½	51	51½
14 Bkly U Gas 5s '45	108⅛	107¾	108
7 Bkly U Gas 5s '57 B	94	93½	93½
23 Chi Gt West 4s '59	18½	17¼	17⅝
23 CMSP & Pac 5s '75	11	11	11
63 CMSP&P aj 5s 2000	4⅛	4	4
CM&SP 4½s '89C	29¾	29¾	29¾
2 CM&SP 4½s '89E	29¼	29¼	29¼
1 CM&SP 4½s '89B	26¾	25¾	26¼
Chi&NW gm 5s '87	19	19	19
42 Chi&NWcv 3¾s '49	5½	5¼	5⅜
9 CRI&P 4½s '52A	8	8	8
1 CRI&P cv 4½s '60	4½	4½	4½
1 CRI&P 5s '81	18	18	18
9 CRI&P rfg 4s '34	8	8	8
6 CRI&P rfg 4s '34ct	7¾	7½	7½
1 CTH&SE inc 5s '60	45	45	45
3 Ch Un Sta 4s '63D	108¾	108¾	108¾
10 Ch Un Sta 4½s '63	103¾	103¼	103½
14 Cinn Gas&El 3¼s '66	103	102⅞	103
1 Cin Un Term 3½s '71	105	105	105
15 CinUnTerm 5s '57C	108¼	108¼	108¼
2 CCC&StL 4½s '77	57⅜	56⅜	56⅜
15 CCC&StL gen 4s '93	80	80	80
7 CinUnTerm 5½s '72	83	82	83
11 ClevUnTerm 5s '73	81	80	81
1 Col & So 4½s '80	39½	39½	39½
1 Colmbia G 5s '52 Ap	92	92	92
1 Colmbia G 5s '52 May	92½	91	92½
10 Colmbia G 5s 1961	91½	90¼	90¼
1 Col Ry Pr & L 4s '65	106½	106½	106½
1 Com'l Cred 3¼s '51	96¾	96¾	96¾
18 Com'l Cred 2¾s '42	100½	100¼	100⅝
7 Com'l Inv Tr 3½s '51	103⅞	103⅜	103⅞
1 Commwlth Ed 4½s '57	110½	110½	110½
13 Commwlth Ed 4s '81	107	107	107
1 Con Coal Del 5s '60	51	51	51
1 Comwlth Ed 3¾s '65	104½	104½	104½
5 Con Edis 3¼s '46	105¼	105¼	105¼
17 Con Edis 3½s '56	102¼	102	102
1 Con Gas Utica 5s '51	106⅝	106⅝	106⅝
2 Con Oil 3½s '51	97¾	97½	97½
7 Consum Pow 3½s '70	102¼	102	102
2 Consum Pow 3½s '6	102¾	102¾	102¾
4 Consum Pow 3¼s '66	99¼	99¼	99¼
1 Cran Co 3½s '51	101	101	101
10 Cuba No Ry 5½s '42	40½	40	40
2 Cuba RR 7½s '46	53½	53½	53½
9 Cuba RR 5s '52	47⅞	47½	47⅞
9 Cuba RR 7½s '60	106	106	106
4 DI & Hud rfg 4s '43	49	49	49
3 DI P & L 4½s '71	107½	107½	107½
7 D & R G 4s '36	123¼	123¼	123¼
3 D & R G West 5s '78	81½	81½	81½
24 Dt Ed 5s '52	108	107⅝	107⅝
1 Dt Ed 4½s '61	112½	112½	112½
5 Dt Ed 4s '65	110	109⅜	109½
11 Det Ed 3½s '66	105⅜	105	105⅜
10 Duquesne Lt 3½s '65	106⅝	106⅝	106⅞
4 Elect Auto Lite 4s '52	100½	100½	100½
5 El PasoNatGas4½s'51	102½	102½	102½
19 Erie rfg 5s '67	17¼	17	17¼
8 Erie rfg 5s '75	17	17	17
41 Erie 1st 4s '96	49⅝	48¾	48¾
11 Erie gen lien 4s '96	28¼	27⅞	27⅞
1 Erie cv 4s '53 A	223⅛	223⅛	223⅛
5 Fairbanks Morse4s'56	100	100	100
1 Ft St Un Dep 4½s '41	103½	103½	103½
7 Gal H & H 5½s '38	65	65	65
15 Gen Mot Ac 3s '46	103½	102⅞	102⅞
2 Gen Mot Ac 3½s '51	102¼	102¼	102¼
3 Gen Pub S 5½s '39	95¼	95¼	95¼
3 Gen Stl Cast 5½s '49	49	48¾	49
56 Goodrich 4½s '56	96¾	95⅞	95⅞
11 Goodyr T&R 5s '57	104⅝	104⅜	104⅜
1 Gt Nor Ry 5½s '52	92¾	92¼	92¾
26 Gt Nor 4½s '77 E	81½	80½	81
36 Gt Nor 1st 4¼s '61	105	104½	104½
117 Gt Nor 4s '46 G	97	95⅛	95¼
36 Gt Nor 4s '46 G	87	85¼	86
1 Gt Nor 3s '67	74	74	74
1 Gulf&Sh I 5s '52	90⅞	90⅞	90⅞
1 Gulf t Stl 4½s '61	88	88	88
2 Hackens Wat 4s '52	108⅛	108⅛	108⅛
2 Housatonic 5s '37	37	37	37
6 Hudson Coal 5s '62 A	23½	23	23
3 Hud&Man 1st 5s '57	19½	19½	19½
6 IllBellTel3¼s'70B	107	106⅝	106⅝
23 Ill Cen 4¾s '66	30¼	29½	30¼
6 Ill Cen 5s '55	45¼	45¼	45¼
19 IC&CSL&NO 5s '63 A	36¾	36⅛	36¾
2 IC&CSL&NO 4½s '63	26¼	25¼	26¼
1 Inland Stl 3¼s '61	104¾	104¾	104¾
11 Interb R Tr 7s '32	53	52	52
32 Interb RTr rfg 5s '66	51	50	50
8 Int Hydro El 6s '44	64⅝	64⅛	64⅛
1 Int Mer Mar 6s '41	40½	40½	40½
6 Int Paper 5s '55	78½	78	78½
5 Int Paper 5s '47	84	84	84
11 Int T&T cv 4½s '39	88⅛	88¼	88¼
3 Int T&T 4½s '52	55½	55½	55½
29 Int T&T 5s '55	59¼	58¾	58¾
4 Jones&LaughSt4½s'61	94	94	94
5 K C South 5s '50	58⅝	58½	58½
5 Kans G & E 4½s '80	104½	104½	104½
7 Koppers Co 4s '51	101¾	101¼	101¼
1 Lac Gas 5½s '53	56¾	56¾	56¾
5 Lac Gas 5½s '60 D	56½	56½	56½
2 Lac Gas 5s '39	86⅛	86	86
1 L S & M S 3½s '97	94½	94½	94½
30 Lautaro Nit inc 7s	30½	30⅜	30½
10 Leh Val Coal 6s '38	99	98¾	99
10 Lehigh Val 5s 2003	33	32½	32½
26 Leh Val 4½s 2003	23⅝	23	23⅜
13 Leh Val 4s 2003	22⅜	22	22⅜
15 Lorillard 7s '44	98⅛	98	98⅛
1 Long Isl rfg 4s '49 st	85	85	85
3 Lorillard Co 7s '44	128	128	128
4 Louisia & Ark 5s '69	62	60½	62
4 Lou & Jeff Bdge 4s '45	106	106	106
12 Lou & N 4½s 2003	87	87	87
3 Louis & N un 4s '40	102½	102¼	102½
1 Lou Gas & El 3½s '66	103	103	103
6 Manhat Ry 4s '90	28	27⅞	28
7 Marion St Shov 6s '47	82½	82⅜	82½
1 Market St Ry 7s '40	87	87	87
7 McKes & Rob 5½s '50	98½	98⅛	98⅛
5 Mead Corp 6s '45 A	97¾	97	97
2 Met Ed 4½s '68	108¼	108¼	108¼
1 Mil El Ry & L 5s '71	100¼	100¼	100¼
10 M & St L rfg 5s '62	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
7 M-K-Tex 5s '62 A	39¼	39	39
7 M.-K-Tex 1 5s '67	19	18½	18½
10 M.-K-Tex 1st 4s '90	54¼	54¼	54¼
11 M.-K-Tex 4s '62 B	32	32	32
6 Mo Pac 5½s '49	5	5	5
4 Mo Pac 5s '65 A	21	20¼	21
4 Mo Pac 5s '77 F	20	19¾	20
2 Mo Pac 5s '78 G	20¼	20¼	20¼
9 Mo Pac 5s '80 H	20	20	20
9 Mo Pac 5s '81 I	20	20	20
12 Mo Pac gen 4s '75	6¾	6⅝	6¾
1 Mob&O Montg 5s '47	17	17	17
4 M WPa Pb Sv 4½s '60	102¾	102½	102½
2 Mont Pow 3¾s '66	90½	90½	90½
16 Montreal Tr 5s '41	100½	100	100½
12 Mor & Essex 4½s '55	50	49¼	49¼
3 Mor & Essex 3½s 2000	56½	56½	56½
5 Nash Cha&StL 4s '78	66	66	66
10 Nat Dairy 3¾s '51 ww	99⅝	99⅝	99⅝
6 Natl Steel 4s '65	105⅝	105¼	105¼
1 New Eng T&T 5s '52	123½	123½	123½
10 N O Gt Nor 5s '83	64½	64½	64½
4 N O Pub Sv 5s '55 B	92½	92	92
1 N O Tex & M 4½s '56	28½	28½	28½
3 NY&Harl 3½s 2000	103	102¼	102¼
1 NY&Q E&P 3½s '65	107½	107½	107½
8 NYC 4½s 2013 A	56	56	56
3 NYC cn 4s '98	71¼	71¼	71¼
27 NYC 3½s '52	73¼	72¾	73
17 NYC&HR 4½s 2013	55⅛	55⅛	55⅛
8 NYC&HR 3½s '97	87	86¾	86¾
3 NY Chi & StL 6s'38	58	57½	57½
26 NYCh&StL 5½s'74 A	52¼	52	52
15 NY Ch&StL 4½s'78	44¼	44¼	44½
3 NY Conn 4½s'53	104¼	104¼	104¼
4 NY Dock Co 5s'38	45	46	46
4 NY Edis 3¼s'65	103¾	103¼	103¼
4 NY Edis 3¼s'66	103¼	103¼	103¼
14 NYNH&H 4s '67	122¼	122¼	122⅝
1 NYNH&H cv 6s'48	29¾	29¾	29¾
1 NYNH&H 4s'67	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜
1 NYNH&H 3½s'54	16½	16½	16½
1 NYNH&H Con 4s'54	16¼	16¼	16¼
10 NY O & W rfg 4s'92	9	8½	8½
3 NY Steam 6s'47	106	106	106
1 NY Steam 5s'64	105½	105½	105¾
11 NY St&W rfg 5s'37	10½	10	10
1 NY St&W Term 5s'43	41¼	41	41
12 NY Tel 4½s'39	106¾	106¼	106⅝

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
17 NY Tel 3¼s'67	105¼	105	105
14 NY W&Bost 4½s'46	5	5	5
3 Niagara Sh 5½s'50	93	93	93
2 Norfolk&Sou 5s'41	51	51	51
10 Norf & W 4s'96	119	119	119
1 Nor Am Co 5s'61	101½	101½	101½
1 Nor Am Ed 5½s'63	102	102	102
2 Nor Am Ed 5s'57 A	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜
21 Nor Pac 6s 2047	72⅝	72	72⅝
4 Nor Pac 5s 2047 D	64	64	64
6 Nor Pac 4½s 2047	62¼	62	62½
18 Nor Pac 4s'97	81	79⅞	81
24 Nor Pac 3s 2047	54½	52	52
12 Ohio Ed 4s'65	101	101	101
5 Ohio Ed 4s'67	100¼	100¼	100¼
1 Ohio Ed 3⅜s '72	96⅛	96⅛	96⅛
18 Or-WashRR&N 4s'61	100	99½	99½
5 Otis Steel 4½s'62	73	73	73
4 Pac Gas & El 3½s'66	101	101	101
3 Pac G & E 3⅜s'61	105¼	105⅛	105⅛
1 Pac Gas & El 4s'64	107⅝	107⅜	107⅝
5 Panhandle EPL 4s'52	100⅛	100	100
2 Para Pict 6s'55	93	93	93
3 Penn Gl 4½s'60	104	104	104
5 Pen P & Lt 4½s'81	99⅞	99¾	99⅞
3 Pen RR gen 5s'68	106¾	106¼	106¼
21 Pen RR gen 4½s'65	100	99⅜	100
6 Pen RR 4¼s'84 E	96	95½	96
21 Pen RR gen 4½s'81	96¾	96	96
11 Pen RR 4½s&6s'70	84½	83⅜	83⅜
14 Pen RR 3¾s'70	90¼	90	90
15 Pen RR 3¼s'52	81	80¾	81
15 Pere Marq 4½s'56	66½	66½	66½
12 Pere Marq 4s'56	65½	65½	65½
14 Phelps Dodge 3½s'52	103¼	103	103
9 Phila Co 5s'67	90	90	90
3 Phil Elec 3½s'67	105¾	105¾	105¾
10 Phil Read C&L 6s'49	4¾	4½	4½
5 Ph Read C&I 5s'73	15¼	15	15
18 Philippine Ry 4s'37	21½	20¾	21⅛
2 PGC & SL 5s '70A	105½	105½	105½
5 PCC & SL 5s '75B	105	105	105
1 Pitt Coke & Ir 4½s'52	81	81	81
9 Portl Gen E 4½s'60	50	48¼	49
29 Postal Tel&C 5s '53	14¼	13½	14
4 Pressed St Cl 5s '51	81	81	81
6 Read 4½s '9A	83¾	83	83
2 Readg 4½s '97 B	83½	83½	83½
1 Rdg Jer Cen 4s '51	60¾	60¾	60¾
1 Republic Steel 4½s'61	80	80	80
12 Republic Steel 4½s '56	80	80	80
2 Republic Steel 4½s'50	112½	112½	112½
8 Revere Copp& B4¼s'56	100	100	100
5 Safeway Strs 4s '47	103	103	103
5 Saguenay Pow 4¼s'66	101½	101	101⅛
10 StLSF 5s B '50 ct	10¼	10¼	10¼
13 St L S F 4½s '78	10½	10½	10½
1 StLSF4½s'78ctf st	9½	9½	9½
6 St L S F 4s '50 A	12	12	12
1 St L S F 4s '50A ct	10½	10½	10½
33 StP East Minn 4s '48	106⅜	106½	106½
6 Bush Term Sts 5s	39	39	39
1 Bush T Bldg 5s '60	49¾	49¾	49¾
3 Can Nat Ry 4½s'51	113½	113½	113½
5 Can Nat Ry 4½s'57	113⅞	113½	113⅝
1 Can Nor 6½s'46	123½	123½	123½
2 Can Pac 4½s'60	96	96	96
5 Can Pac 4s perp	87	86¾	87
4 Celotex 4½s'47 ww	73⅜	73½	73½
1 Cen Foundry 6s '41	106½	106½	106½
1 Cen Ill E&G 5s'51	98½	98½	98½
1 Cen NY Pow 3¼s'62	103	103	103
3 Cen Pac 5s'60	59⅞	59½	59½
22 Cen Pac 1st 4s '49	86⅛	86	86
2 Cen RR NJ 5s'87	31	30	31
3 Certain-td 5½s'48	58	58	58
3 Champion P&F 4¾s'50	105½	105½	105½
2 C&Ohio cn 5s'39	105½	105½	105½
12 C&O 4½s '92	118	118	118
6 C&O 3½s '96 D	91½	91	91½
9 C&O rfg 3½s'96E	92	91⅜	91⅜
1 CB&Q rfg '71 A	99½	99½	99½
42 CB&Q 4½s'77	94½	93¾	93¾
43 CB&Q gen 4s '58	99½	99	99½
3 CB&Q 4s Ill '49	102½	102½	102½
11 CB&Q 3½s Ill '49	100¼	99¾	100
6 Chi& E Ill 5s '51	14¼	14	14
5 Santa Fe P&P 5s '42	110½	110½	110½
1 Schulco 6½s'46 A st	20	20	20
5 Scioto V&N E 4s '89	114	114	114
12 Sea A L 4s '50 st	12½	12½	12½
4 Seab A L cn 6s '45	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜
16 Sea AL rfg 4s '59	6⅜	6¼	6¼
18 Shell Un 3½s '51	99¾	99⅜	99⅜
10 Skelly Oil 4s '51	98¼	98¼	98¼
25 Socony Vac O 3½s'50	107¼	107	107
9 So Bell T&T 3¼s'62	103½	102½	102½
2 So Cal Gas 4½s'61	108¼	108¼	108¼
10 So Cal Gas 4s '65	107½	107½	107½
44 Sou Pac 4½s'68	50	49⅝	49¾
13 Sou Pac 4½s'81	49½	49¼	49¼
33 So Pac 4½s'69	49¾	49½	49¾
9 So Pac rfg 4s'55	73⅝	73⅜	73⅜
4 So Pac cl 4s '49	52	52	52
3 So Pac 4½s Ore '77	61	60⅝	60⅝
18 South Ry 4½s '56	46½	46	46½
6 South Ry gen 6s '56	43¼	42½	42½
23 South Ry cn 5s '94	66½	65¼	66½
7 South Ry gen 4s '56	36½	36	36
1 S W Bell Tel 3½s'64	107¼	107¼	107¼
21 Stand Oil N J 5s '61	100¾	100½	100⅝
18 Tex Corp 3½s '51	104⅞	104½	104⅞
10 Third Ave aj 5s '60	6¾	6½	6⅝
1 Third Ave 4s '60	30⅝	30⅝	30⅝
6 TideWatAssoc5½s'52	101	101	101
11 Un El Mo 3¾s'62	105⅝	105½	105½
19 Union Oil Cal 6s'42	117¼	117¼	117¼
1 Union Oil Cal 3½s'52	106	106	106
1 Un Pac 1st 5s 2008	113⅜	113⅜	113⅜
8 Un Pac 1st 4s'47	109⅛	108¾	109⅛
2 Un Pac rfg 4s'2008	104	104	104
1 Un Pac 3½s'71	92	91	91
1 Un Pac 3½s'70	90¾	90¾	90¾
2 Unit Bis Am 5s'50	106½	106½	106½
1 Un Cig-Wh Strs 5s'52	74⅝	74⅝	74⅝
4 Unit Drug 5s'53	78¼	78¼	78¼
2 Unit Frts 6s'34	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛
5 U S Rub 5s'47	105	105	105
6 Utah P & L 5s'44	83	83	83
9 Util P&L 5½s'47	50	50	50
7 Util P&L 5s'57	50	50	50
7 VerCPac1⅛s asd '34	1¾	1¼	1¼
1 Virginian Ry 3s'66	84	84	84
1 Wabash 5½s'75 ct	9½	9½	9½
1 Wabash 2d 5s'39	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛
9 Walwrth 4s'55	66⅛	66	66
1 Warner Bros 6s'39	74½	74½	74½
9 Warren Bros 6s'41	40	39	39¾
1 West Md 5½s'77 A	89½	89½	89½
6 West Md 4s'52	84¼	84	84¼
1 WNY&Pa gen 4s'43	108⅜	108⅜	108⅜
23 West Pac 1st 5s'46	19½	19½	19½
4 Western Un 5s'51	68¼	67	67
1 Western Un 5s'60	65	64	64
1 Western Un 4½s'50	63	63	63
1 West Shore 4s 2361	68	68	68
6 Wh & L E 4s '49	108	108	108
5 Wheel Stl 4½s'66 A	90¼	90¼	90¼
16 Wilson & Co 5s '55	98¼	98¼	98¼
1 Wilson & Co 3¾s '47	83¼	83¼	83¼
15 Youngst S & T 4s '61	99⅞	99½	99½

Foreign Bonds

7 Abitibi P & P 5s '53	77	77	77
6 Argentine 4s '72 Feb	86	86	86
3 Argentine 4s '72 Oct	86	86	86
3 Argentine 4½s '71	94½	94	94
11 Australia

Radio Waves for Education Set Aside by Federal Board

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27—Greatly expanded use of radio as an educational tool in American schools is expected to follow action of the Federal Communications Commission today, setting aside 25 high frequency broadcast channels for use of non-profit educational radio stations.

The channels are in the 41,000 to 42,000 kilocycle band recently opened up for experiments in such broad new fields as television and facsimile.

The Commission's action comes as a result of a campaign educators have waged for several years to get more recognition on the air waves for education as contrasted with commercial amusement.

Stations Not Specified

Beyond specifying that they must operate with from 100 to 1,000 watts power, the Commission did not specify what stations would be allowed to use the reserved frequencies. Stations will be named later.

In announcing the reservations, Frank R. McNinch, Chairman of the Commission, declared that the action was "an important step in line with the Commission's established policy of encouraging education by radio."

Gratification was also expressed by Dr. John W. Studebaker, U. S. Commissioner of Education, who has been leading the educators' drive for special education channels since 1934. He has fought off strong opposition from commercial stations, which also wanted the channels.

Committee Appointed

After taking some 14,000 pages of testimony from educators and commercial operators in 1934, the Commission decided that it was not necessary to take away from commercial operators any of the channels they were using. To show its continued interest in the educational broadcasting problem, the Commission did, however, appoint a continuing committee under the chairmanship of Dr. Studebaker to:

"1. Attempt to eliminate controversy and misunderstanding between groups of educators and the broadcasting industry, and

"2. Promote actual co-operative arrangements between educators and broadcasters on national, regional and local bases."

The reservation of the new high frequency bands for education comes as a result of that committee's activities.

Next step, it was indicated at Commissioner Studebaker's office, will be to find some way to get classrooms equipped with the proper type of receiving sets so children will be able to get benefit from programs sent out by the experimental broadcasting stations.

For Non-Profit Use

The Communications Commission specified that the reserved airwaves shall be licensed "to organized non-profit educational agencies for the purpose of transmitting education programs directed to specific schools in the system for use in connection with the regular courses as well as for routine and administrative material pertaining to the school system.

"This class of stations," it said, "will also be authorized to transmit educational and entertainment programs to the general public. In accordance with the rules governing these stations, the broadcast service to be rendered must be primarily of an educational character and no sponsored or commercial programs of any character may be broadcast."

For Every Town

"These channels," according to the Commission, "will provide adequate facilities for service to every city and town.

"Due to the propagation characteristics of the frequency," it added, "state-wide coverage cannot be expected except in cases of the smallest states and under most favorable conditions.

"Rapid technical progress is being made in the development of the service on the ultra high frequencies and it is reasonable to expect that in the near future there will be a marked improvement in the coverage obtainable," it concluded.

Senate

(Continued from Page 1)

state." It was "saturated with hypocrisy of negrophilists to gain the Negro vote." Virginia, he pointed out, already has an anti-lynching law. He charged Wagner has so drawn the bill as to exempt "New York mobsters." He concluded with the declaration that no filibuster was in progress.

McNary's View

In cold, detached tones, Mr. McNary disassociated Republicans from the cloture petition and the debate and at the same time managed to denounce the Democrats.

"The entire Republican membership save one," he said, "is sincerely desirous of seeing the anti-lynching bill passed."

However, he said, it would not go along with cloture—a threat to "free speech." The bill could have been passed by more aggressive leadership from the Democratic side, he said, and the Democratic majority must assume full responsibility.

Alben W. Barley (D) of Kentucky, majority leader, who has been under great strain from the divided loyalties within his party, promptly rose.

"Does the senator recall that his own party's platform—" he began.

"I decline to yield my time," snapped Mr. McNary. The hands on the clock then pointed to 5 minutes of 1.

The final heated word was uttered by Senator Connally, who argued the pending issue was not lynching but freedom of debate.

"Does the senator contend that freedom of debate carries with it license to obstruct?" interjected his fellow Democrat, Lewis B. Schwellenbach of Washington.

Galleries Amused

There was no filibuster underway, retorted Mr. Connally, while the galleries tittered. The Senate was the one legislative body left in America "or the world," he contended, where freedom of debate was permitted. The gavel cut short an oratorical appeal to Gibbon's "Decline and Fall."

Immediately after the vote Mr. Barkley, who was obviously having difficulty in controlling his voice and who, although from Kentucky, had just voted for cloture, warned that he would now ask the Senate shortly to put aside the anti-lynching bill. In voting for cloture he said, he had followed what he construed to be his duty as majority leader. A minute later Pat Harrison, Mr. Barkeley's previous close rival for majority leadership and also from the South, rose to say he felt Mr. Barkley had taken "a very manly and statesmanlike stand."

Final attention turned to Mr. Wagner. He rose and announced quietly as all eyes turned on him:

"I cannt speak for my colleagues but as far as I am concerned I shall stand firmly for passage so long as a majority of senators who believe in this legislation stand with me."

Reed Gets Commission

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27 (AP)—Stanley F. Reed, newly-appointed member of the Supreme Court, received his commission from President Roosevelt today. The former Solicitor General told reporters he expected to take his oath when the Court meets next Monday.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 70c a line, minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

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WANTED, IDEAS—If you have an idea for a wooden toy, novelty, or gadget that you think would sell, send it to us; we will pay liberally for any such ideas that we use.
WALPOLE WOODWORKERS
287 East Street Walpole, Mass.

How Senate Voted On Cloture Rule

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27 (AP)—Here is the vote by which the Senate overwhelmingly defeated today the proposal to limit debate on the anti-lynching bill by imposition of the cloture rule:

For Cloture: 37

Democrats:

Adams, Barkley, Bone, Brown of Michigan, Brown of New Hampshire, Bulkley, Chavez, Clark, Copeland, Dieterich, Donahey, Duffy, Guffey, Hatch, Hitchcock, Johnson of Colrado, Lee, Logan, Lonergan, Maloney, McAdoo, McGill, Minton, Murray, Neely, Pope, Schwartz, Schwellenbach, Smathers, Thomas of Oklahoma, Thomas of Utah, Truman, Van Nuys, Wagner, Walsh—35.

Republicans:

Capper—1.

Progressives:

La Follette—1.

Against Cloture: 51

Democrats:

Andrews, Ashurst, Bailey, Bankhead, Berry, Bilbo, Bulow, Burke, Byrd, Byrnes, Caraway, Connally, Ellender, George, Gerry, Gillette, Glass, Harrison, Hayden, Herring, Hill, Holt, King, Lewis, McKellar, Miller, Milton, O'Mahoney, Overton, Pepper, Pittman, Radcliffe, Reynolds, Russell, Sheppard, Smith, Wheeler—37.

Republicans:

Austin, Borah, Bridges, Frazier, Gibson, Hale, Johnson of California, Lodge, McNary, Steiwer, Townsend, Vandenberg—12.

Farmer Laborites

Lundeen—1.

Independents

Norris—1.

Pairs

For Cloture: McCarran and Davis. Against: Nye.

Not Recorded

Green, Hughes, Shipstead, Tydings, White.

Senator Steiwer Resigns

SALEM, Ore., Jan. 27 (AP)—Senator Frederick Steiwer (R) of Oregon resigned today, effective Jan. 31. The Senator previously had announced his withdrawal from public life upon the completion of his second term as Senator on Dec. 31, 1938.

Local Classified

APARTMENTS TO LET

BROOKLYN, N. Y. (Flatbush)—Modern elevator apartment, 3 rooms, all outside; plenty of closet space; near subways, car lines and church. 114 Fenimore St. Tel. BArclay 7-3585. Guberman.

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WATERTOWN, MASS.—New 5 rooms, steam heat with oil burner; overlooking river and Perkins Inst.; occupy in Feb. 18 Pequossette St.

N. Y. C., 66 W. 104th (8-B)—Share with business woman, lovely home in 4-room, sunny, elevator apt.; separate accommodations.

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FURNITURE WANTED

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EFFICIENT dictaphone operator with bookkeeping experience; $20. Write Box B-5, Suite 1550, 500 5th Ave., N. Y. C.

HOUSE worker-cook, experienced, Protestant; family 3 adults; country; references. Write Box X-5, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

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LOVING and quiet home for rest and study; attention if desired. MR. and MRS. N. R. HARTSHORN, 932 N. 5th St., New Hyde Park, Long Island, New York.

NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y. — Cheerful house; careful attention; good board; reasonable rates. ZIMMERMAN, 25 Burling Lane. Tel. 7960.

QUIET and secluded rooms for rest and study; attention if desired. MRS. D. S. ANDREWS, So. Grand Ave. and Jefferson St., Baldwin, L. I. Tel. Baldwin 7705

HOUSES FOR SALE

BROOKLYN, N. Y.—Bargain, 11 rooms, 2 baths, 2-car garage; plot 50' x 100'; excellent architecture; Beverly Road, B. M. T.; $10,000. BU. 2-2936, A. J. LAMB, 225 Argyle Road.

HOUSES TO LET

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Summerville Blvd.—Small modern home, nearly new; garage; $35 a month. Call at 742 Chili Ave.

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IN COPLEY SQUARE, 3-room office suite, unrestricted light two sides, 700 square feet, low price; 2 single office rooms, $35 each; 1 room, third floor front, 800 square feet, low price. BOSTON WESLEYAN ASSOCIATION 581 Boylston St., Boston

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26 E. Parkway, Telephone 930. Scarsdale, N. Y.

ROOMS TO LET

MIAMI, FLA.—Guest room, suburban; twin beds, running water, private entrance; quiet, restful. N. E. 6th Ave. and 114th St. Box 173, N. Miami.

N. Y. C., West 96th St.—Exceptional sunny room, elevator apartment; lady; $8; single, $5. Tel. RIverside 9-6464.

ROCHESTER, N. Y.—Two unfurnished rooms heated in modern home or one furnished room; on bus line. 742 Chili Ave.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

ACCOUNTANT now employed desires change of position; grad. Univ. of Pittsburgh Bus. Administration; highest ref.; will go East or West. Box A-24, 420 Bessemer Bldg., Pittsburgh, Pa.

CULTURED woman, early forties, knowledge of shorthand and typing, drives car; take charge of home or office, receptionist, hostess in hotel or apartment house. Write 115 Nesmith St., Apt. 3, Lowell, Mass.

DEPARTMENT store buyer of 15 years' experience buying gloves, bags, hosiery, handkerchiefs, jewelry, umbrellas, wishes to change; high type specialty shop or department store; excellent references. Also, department store buyer of infants' and junior wear wishes to change; high type department store; excellent references. Address GLOVES or JUNIOR, 3799 Lake Ave., Rochester, N. Y.

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3-Piece Covered Sauce Pot Set .. 3.69
GREENWICH HARDWARE CO.
325 GREENWICH AVE. TEL. 605

MacMillen & Co.
"Say It With Flowers"
Seeds—Bulbs—Plants
TEL. 359 50 ARCH ST.

HARTFORD

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 2-3619
1-4:30 P. M. daily except Saturday
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

'blue coal'
Honeybrook Lehigh
KOPPERS COKE
FUEL OILS
Household Fuel Corp.
Frayer & Foster . Hartford Coal Co.
718 MAIN STREET 7-6461

Macaroon Cup Cakes
40c a dozen
BEROTH BREAD SHOPS
559 Main St. 536 Asylum St.

W. C. MASON & CO., Inc.
Hazle Brook Coal—Koppers Coke
Oil—Ray Oil Burner
726 Main Street Phone 2-5267

CAMERA SUPPLIES
THE Harvey & Lewis CO
852 Main St. Harvey & Lewis Bldg.

6 YEARS OLD
Our advertising in the Monitor has brought to us many new and steady friends whom we appreciate. We are continuing our Monitor advertising and hope we may continue to serve you.
OLSON & JACOBSON
BEAUTY SALON
902 Main St. (Between Worth and Sage-Allen)
Phone 4-1341

Large Assortment of
Valentine Materials *for Children*
WITKOWER'S
77 Asylum Street

The Professional Beauty Shop
Scientific Care of Hair
Martha A. Overend—Nina Louise Davies
Machineless Permanents
A ZOTOS Licensed Shop
57 High Street Phone 6-4873

THE KNITTING HIDEOUT
IMPORTED AND DOMESTIC YARNS and TWEEDS
INSTRUCTIONS
Expert Finishing and Blocking
DOROTHY BOYLE
941 B Farmington Ave. Schultz Bldg.
Phone 3-5459

MERIDEN

W. G. SCHWINK
MILK and CREAM
Pasteurized or Raw
Also VITAMIN D MILK
PHONE 1661

Birch's Laundry
GOOD SERVICE
in Laundry—Cleaning—Dyeing
123 Colony Phone 1287

Perfection Is Our Aim
The Domestic Laundry Company
Launderers—Dry Cleaners
136 HANOVER STREET Phone 1503

MIDDLETOWN

Harper Method
Care of the Hair and Scalp
MRS. L. H. VOSPER
178 Court St. Tel. 1723

Gladden Every Day with Flowers
KESER'S FLOWER SHOP
Member of Florists Telegraph Delivery
170 Court Street Tel. 1513

PARSONS
RUG SHAMPOOING CO.
Expert Rug and Upholstery Cleaning
Reupholstery Resizing
Phone 445

SOLD
RENTED
REPAIRED
Prompt, Guaranteed Service
Adding Machines
Office Equipment

Middletown Typewriter Co.
113 College Street Tel. 2260

CONNECTICUT

MIDDLETOWN (Continued)

CLOTHES
for
DAD and SON
R.W. Camp Co.
412-416 Main Street Phone 243

FARMERS & MECHANICS SAVINGS BANK
139 MAIN STREET

NEW BRITAIN

JAMES A. SPINETTA
Meat—Groceries
Sea Food
Fresh Fruit and Vegetables
Ph. 6300
457-459 West Main Street

ART JONES
Men's Wear
33 West Main St. Phone 1158
New Britain Conn.

NEW HAVEN

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 5-2315
2 P. M.-4 P. M. except Sat.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Story's Dairy
INC.
Pasteurized Milk and Cream
Established 1885
192 BAILEY ST. 8-4824

Paul H. Taylor
Insurance Adviser
185 CHURCH STREET
PHONE 7-1033

Walk-Over
from $6.95 up
Are Featured at
SAMUELS SHOE SHOP
151 Temple Street

Dry Cleaning That Can Be Depended Upon—Always
MONARCH LAUNDRY

The LEEPER Co.
All Kinds of Roofing, Sheet Metal Work, Furnaces That Heat, Air-Conditioning
549 ELM STREET Phone 6-8829

ANDRÉ & JOHN
Hair Stylists

Also Children's Hair Cutting and Manicuring
39 Center St., cor. Church
Second Floor Tel. 5-5159

Coombs
"Flowers by Wire"
1080 Chapel Street 6-3171

The John E. Bassett & Co.
Y• OLD• HARD• WARE STORE
754 Chapel and 314 State Streets

Ann Allen Gowns
2 Whitney Avenue
New Haven, Conn.

NEW HAVEN SHOE REPAIRING CO.

Delivery Service
Hat Renovating
138 Temple St. 7-1314

Established 1900
MICHAELS
Jewelers Silversmiths
Pioneers of the Budget Plan in New Haven
926 Chapel Street, Corner Temple

NORWALK

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Norwalk 1042
9 A. M. to 11 A. M.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

ROGERS & STEVENS
Clothiers and Furnishings
TWO STORES
Norwalk 27 Wall St. — So. Norwalk 14 So. Main St.

Radios and Lamps for Long Winter Evenings
FRANK LAUDER
Jeweler and Silversmith
96 WASHINGTON ST., SO. NORWALK

NORGE
Angevine Furniture Company
Fine Furniture
10 NORTH MAIN STREET
SO. NORWALK

STAMFORD

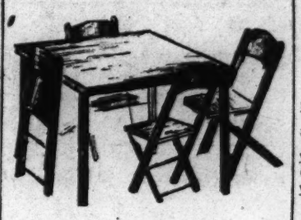
For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 3-7525
12-5 P. M. daily
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

CONNECTICUT

STAMFORD (Continued)

THE C. O. MILLER CO.
15 Bank Street Stamford 3-3171

FEBRUARY SALE!
Furniture and Homewares



11.95 Card Table Sets
7.44

Sturdy, all solid maple table that stands rigid when open and four upholstered chairs to match.

Our final and greatest reductions of women's and misses' fur-trimmed cloth coats this year.

Savings of 25% to 50%

MANTELL & MARTIN

The FIDELITY TITLE & TRUST Co
129 ATLANTIC STREET

FOUR-IN-ONE SHOP
Specializing in Draperies, Slip Covers, Upholstering, Furniture Refinishing, Window Shades and Floor Coverings.
Telephone 4-4196
120 Bedford Street
Stamford, Conn.

FRANK MARTIN & SONS INC
91st Semi-Annual Clothing Sale for Men and Boys

WATERBURY

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 4-0959
Mon., Wed., Fri., 9 A. M.-2 P. M.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

'blue coal'
Honeybrook Lehigh
KOPPERS COKE
FUEL OIL
CITIZENS COAL CO.
43 W. MAIN STREET 3-0169

Grieve, Bisset & Holland
Incorporated
"Waterbury's Dependable Store"
WATERBURY, CONN.
Our Linen Department
offers a comprehensive assortment of attractive linens of all kinds.
Scarfs—Tablecloths—Doilies
Napkins—Chair Sets
Table Damask
See our assortment of Chinese cut work

Electric Appliances
Toasters, Grills, Irons
Waffle Irons, etc.
Buy at Sears and Save
Sears, Roebuck & Co.

Don't wring your hands because time is flying—Ask Perry to wring your clothes and your leisure will be assured.
Phone 3-3161 for Any PERRY SERVICE
Every Department will have JANUARY WORTHWHILE SAVINGS
on dozens of things for the entire family
The Miller & Peck Co.

Worden's
Worden's Delicious Ice Cream Served at the Valentine party will be appreciated by everyone.
152 Cherry Street Phone 5-1121

Quality Furniture Reduced Greatly!
FEBRUARY FURNITURE SALE
Now in Progress!
HOWLAND-HUGHES

Winter days are ideal for selecting wall-paper for early spring papering.
FINLAY & WESTWOOD
Painters and Paperhangers Phone 4-3626

MARYLAND

BALTIMORE

For information regarding other local and national advertisers phone Plaza 3151 9 a. m.-2 p. m.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

CHAIRS
We specialize in Penfield reproductions in chairs and rockers.
WM. P. STEIN CO.
235 W. Saratoga St. Phone Plaza 2368

NEW YORK

ALBANY

January Sales
at
WHITNEY'S
Spell S-A-V-I-N-G-S
North Pearl St. Albany, N. Y.

We take this opportunity to thank you for your patronage in the past and express the hope that we may merit your consideration in the future.

John T. D. Blackburn, Inc.
FUEL AND BUILDING MATERIALS
Foot of Colonie Street Phone 4-9111
Cotrell and Leonard
New Spring Shades in Bradley Knits!
Women's and Misses' Sizes from $12.95

BINGHAMTON

The Same Coal From the Same Mine All the Time.
Builders' Supplies — ATLANTIC FUEL and RANGE OIL
Douglas Coal and Supply Co.
345-351 Grand Avenue Dial 7-2349

PARLOR CITY SHOE STORE
40 Court Street
It will pay you to attend the clearance sale of beautiful shoes at our Court Street store.

FURNITURE SALE
Modernize your home at little cost during our February Furniture and House Furnishings Sale.
at McLEAN'S

Sisson's Forecasts a Spring Suit Season
of brilliant fashion success and points to smart examples for women priced as low as 16.75.
Sisson Bros.-Welden Co.
Established 1842

BRONXVILLE

To enhance the quality of your natural beauty
Kurt's
HAIRDRESSING
26 PALMER AVENUE
BRONXVILLE 0360—3623

Matrix Shoes
Phoenix Hose
Handbags
Pondfield Shoe Shop
101 Pondfield Road Tel. 0717

Kenwood Blankets
Hosiery, Gloves, Underwear, etc.
The Little Shoppe
INCORPORATED
100 PONDFIELD ROAD Tel. 3252

THE NOSEGAY

Flowers
Proprietor Service
65 PONDFIELD ROAD
TEL. 0310

Emmadine Farms, Inc.
Guernsey Milk
direct from our farms at
Hopewell Junction, New York
in Cream Top Bottles
20 Palmer Avenue, Scarsdale, N. Y.
Phone 4658 Enterprise 7123

Estab. 1913
Fine Tailoring in All Its Branches
DULETO TAILOR
CLEANING
PRESSING
40 Palmer Ave. Tel. Bronxville 4070

WEIGHT QUALITY SERVICE
WESTCHESTER FUEL CO.
INCORPORATED

Coal—Wood—Oil
Settles the Burning Question
TELEPHONES 1473—1473 TUCKAHOE

Hair Styles in Good Taste
Martin Lungard Hairdresser, Inc.
67 Pondfield Road Tel. 1101

SCHICK SHAVER
Shaves with comfort without soap, water, cream, lather or blades.
EVERTS-BARTHEN
DRUGGISTS
Parkway Road Tel. 1271

BROOKLYN
See New York City

When You Purchase Goods Advertised in The Christian Science Monitor, or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK

BUFFALO

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Grant 7616
10 A. M.-3 P. M., except Sat.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Hens & Kelly Co's.
February Sale of
FURNITURE
Is Now in Progress
Main and Mohawk Streets
BUFFALO

KENMORE BUILDERS SUPPLY CO.
Masonry Supplies
BRICK, CEMENT, LIME, PLASTER
DUPONT PAINTS
HOUSE INSULATING MATERIALS
28 HINMAN AT DELAWARE AVENUE
RIVERSIDE 3090

GRANT 3365
CENTRAL DRY CLEANING
West Utica St., Near Delaware

MELDRUM BROS. SERVICE STATION
Batteries and Recharging — Lubrication and Tire Service
Recognized Products—Trained Men
Delaware and Amherst Ri 9764

WIESE, *Florist*
Flowers for Everybody
F. T. D. MEMBER
206 Washington Market
Buffalo, N. Y.

CORTLAND

ANNUAL FEBRUARY SALE
offers unusual bargains
PECK'S FURNITURE HOUSE
CORTLAND — ITHACA

GLOVERSVILLE

Pignacs
Ladies' Better Apparel
Gloversville, N. Y.

Fuel Oil Range Oil Kerosene
A. F. PETERS OIL COMPANY
1 CAYADUTTA STREET

Our Semi Annual SHOE CLEARANCE of Quality FOOTWEAR
with prices greatly reduced is NOW in full swing
CHARLES BROOKINS
60 NORTH MAIN ST.

Essoheat
The Perfect Fuel Oil
Williams & Dye Co., Inc.

H. I. ABDELLA
Trade Expansion Sale
Jan. 27 to Feb. 5

Pre-Inventory Sale
Buy This Week and Save
ARGERSINGER'S

ITHACA

Grace's Quick Beauty Shop

For Appointment Phone 2847
Specializing in Ladies' Haircuts and the Machineless Permanent
Specialist in Children's Hairdressing
405 College Avenue

KENMORE

Kenmore Coal & Ice Co.
Moving
Furnace Cleaning
Doner-Hanna Coke
18 LINCOLN BLVD.
KE. 1320

LARCHMONT

Grant's Greenhouses
Cut Flowers • Designs • Plants

We Telegraph Flowers
96 WEAVER STREET
LARCHMONT
Tel. Larch. 81

Long Island

BALDWIN

R. A. STAHL
Jeweler and Optician
"Let us repair your Watches and Clocks. There is a Difference."
79 S. Grand Ave. FRpt 1614

Frank hair stylist
72 Merrick Rd. Baldwin 4767

SEE NEXT PAGE

NEW YORK

Long Island

BALDWIN
(Continued)

TAILOR SUITS CLEANED AND PRESSED

JOSEPH CAVALCANTE
Dyeing, Repairing and Alterations
Suits Made to Order Hemstitching
28 CHURCH ST. BALDWIN HARBOR, L. I.

FAR ROCKAWAY

'blue coal'
KOPPERS COKE FUEL OIL
Call Far Rockaway 7-1434
New Haven Avenue
Ask for FREE TRIAL of Blue Coal
Automatic Heat Regulator
SUNRISE COAL CO., Inc.
Yards from Brooklyn to Babylon

Exclusive Agent for
Red Cross Shoes
for Women
Foot Guard Shoes
for Children
ALBERT HYMAN
1037 Central Avenue

FLUSHING
For information regarding other local and national advertisers, phone Independence 3-3743—9 to 12 a. m.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Whitman's Auction Rooms
Incorporated
Furniture, Antiques, Works of Art, Pictures, Books, etc., Bought and Sold.
184-16-18 Northern Blvd. Phone Flushing 9-1811

J. G. MacDougall, Ltd.
136-68 Roosevelt Avenue
CUSTOM CLOTHES, DOBBS HATS
FURNISHINGS
Ready-to-Wear Clothes $35.00
Independence 3-7677

Lightweight Wool Dresses in Pastel Shades, 10.95
Sizes 14 to 20
BOULEVARD SHOP
141-05 Northern Blvd.
Open evenings Mon., Wed., Fri.

FOREST HILLS
Borrow Your Reading Hours at our Lending Library
THE INN GIFT AND KNIT SHOP
19 STATION SQUARE Bou. 8-6290
10c for three days 3c each day after
$1.00 deposit, returnable
Blvd. 8-1116 Est. 1926

Fred's Radio Shop
—Guaranteed Radio Repairs—
Queens Blvd. at Continental Ave.

20 Years' Experience
All Branches Beauty Culture
Licensed Notox Expert
Maycrest Beauty Shop
71-20 Austin Street Bou. 8-2939

Your Things Cleaned RIGHT on Our Premises
Efficient Cleaners, Inc.
72-06 Austin Street Bou. 8-4786

FREEPORT
Walk-Over
for Men and Women
Florsheim and Red Cross Shoes
LARGE JUVENILE DEPT.
The New Shoe Store
Established 1910
32 MAIN STREET 46 SO. MAIN STREET
HEMPSTEAD FREEPORT
Exclusive but not expensive

FINAL CLEARANCE SALE on FUR COATS
Great Reductions on All Orders Taken Now on Fur and Cloth Coats
E. Merrick Rd. WEISS Ph. FRee 4405

Seventh Anniversary Sale
STARTING TODAY
Our Entire Stock of Quality Hosiery, Gloves, Corsets and Lingerie
Reduced up to 33⅓ per cent
Carol Green's 60 So. Main St. Ph. Freeport 6163

GREAT NECK
GREAT NECK TRUST CO.
Established 1917
Complete Banking Service
Member
Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation
Telephone Great Neck 4500-1-2

COLONIAL ESSO STATIONS
40 CUTTER MILL ROAD
Wadsworth Service Stations
GREAT NECK 3031
BATTERIES—TIRES—HEATERS

Nassau Bootery
A WIDE VARIETY OF QUALITY FOOTWEAR
For Children and Adults
64 Middle Neck Rd. Tel. G. N. 2172

MADAM ASFAR
Better Cleaning and Dyeing
Specialist in Alterations
Opposite Village Post Office
560 Middle Neck Rd. Phone 761

NEW YORK

Long Island

HEMPSTEAD
For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Hempstead 1803-M
9 A. M. to 5 P. M. daily
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Visit Our Indoor Display
BETTER SAFETY-TESTED USED CARS
New Low Prices—Terms to Suit
MACK MARKOWITZ, Inc.
"Your OLDSMOBILE Dealer"
Main and Bedell Streets

WILLIAMS OIL-O-MATIC HEATING
Est. 1895
NEWEST COLORINGS and DESIGNS
Visit Our New Showroom
Free Parking—Opposite Police Headquarters
11 N. FRANKLIN ST., HEMPSTEAD

Hempstead Tea Shop
RESTAURANT
The Ideal Eating Place
Delightful Surroundings
Lunch 35c, 45c Dinner 50c, 65c, 75c
Fresh Vegetables Served All Year
SUNDAY DINNER 75c
Private Dining Room for Parties
277 Fulton Ave. Hempstead 1601

WILLIAMS OIL-O-MATIC HEATING
Harrison J. DeVere, Inc.
Distributor Nassau-Suffolk Counties
303 Main Street Hempstead 780

CORSET SALE
Reductions Up to 35%
All Famous Makes
ETTINGER'S
264 Fulton Ave. Hempstead 7668
THE HOUSE OF PERMANENTS

Franklin Beauty Shop
"RENE"
MAIN AND FULTON STS. Hempstead 2912

Sale of Chenille Sweaters 1.09 (reg. 1.98)
in Newest Pastel Shades
New Spring Skirts, 1.98 (reg. 2.98)
Last Few Days of Corset Sale
Savings up to 50%
CAROL GREEN
253 Fulton Ave. Hempstead

HEMPSTEAD - Mineola
MINEOLA SKATING RINK
"WORLD'S FINEST ROLLER RINK"
FAIR GROUNDS MINEOLA
TWIN Hammond ORGANS
Afternoons 2 to 5 Evenings 8 to 11.15

HUNTINGTON
Shop at Sears and Save
Sears
SEARS ROEBUCK AND CO.

JACKSON HEIGHTS
HAvemeyer 4-8220
Orders Promptly Delivered
J. HABERMAN
Butter, Eggs and Groceries
82-12 ROOSEVELT AVENUE
JACKSON HEIGHTS, N. Y.

BARBARA MARSHALL
Hairdresser
Ladies' Hairdressing at Moderate Prices
8316 Northern Boulevard
(Bet. 83rd and 84th Sts.) Hav. 4-0810

JAMAICA
FRIES & BURMEISTER
Real Estate and Mortgages
INSURANCE
In All Its Branches
170-25 Jamaica Ave. Rep. 9-8070-8071

SILVERTOG DRESS SHOPPE
89-39 163 Street
Frocks, Uniforms, House Dresses
Ready Made and Made to Order
Specializing in Odd Sizes
REPUBLIC 9-4863

LITTLE NECK
Allen's Greenhouses
Fresh Cut Flowers
Floral Designs for All Occasions
A welcome gift—always
5440 Little Neck Pkwy. Tel. Imp. 4146

LYNBROOK
ELIZABETH SHOPPE
Dresses
A Fine Selection of Dresses
Reasonably Priced
Also Hosiery
Free Hosiery Repair Service
FIVE CORNERS LYNBROOK, N. Y.

Red Ash Coal Company
INCORPORATED
Koppers Coke Coal White-Red Fuel Oil
Hendrickson and R. R. Aves.
Lynbrook, N. Y. Tel. Lyn. 10280

S and M Service Station
(Suc. to Frank's Service Station)
GREASING—WASHING—SIMONIZING
General Repair Service—Estimates Given
ESSO
MICHAEL COVELLO THOMAS SAMSON
253 Broadway—Phone Lyn 3186

NEW YORK

Long Island

LYNBROOK
(Continued)

For Cheer, wear Flowers and keep them in your home
Telephone Lynbrook 2484
3 Union Avenue
LYNBROOK'S HOUSE OF FLOWERS

M. L. LEVISON
HARDWARE, FLOOR COVERINGS
HOUSE FURNISHINGS, PAINT
UNPAINTED FURNITURE
35 Atlantic Ave. Phone Lyn 75

LYNBROOK—E. Rockaway
'blue coal'
Koppers Coke Fuel Oil
Call Lynbrook 2777 Second Street
"Ask for FREE TRIAL of 'blue coal'"
Automatic Heat Regulator
SUNRISE COAL CO., Inc.
Yards from Brooklyn to Babylon

PATCHOGUE
L. W. TERRELL
COAL and FUEL OIL
NORGE
HOME APPLIANCES
44 South Ocean Avenue
Phones—Patchogue 210 & 219

RICHMOND HILL
For information regarding other local and national advertisers phone Richmond Hill 2-5153 9:30 to 12:00 daily, except Saturday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

ARTHUR A. SIEGLER
INSURANCE
Whatever your insurance needs:—I can supply them or give counsel.
LAURELTON 8-2357, 8-2555

Graduation Bouquets
A. Dahmen
115-14 Jamaica Ave. Vir. 7-9497

JANUARY FUR SALE
Drastic Reductions
Cloth Coats From $10.50 up
COHEN'S FUR SHOP
Jamaica Avenue, corner 104 Street

BILL'S MEAT MARKET
High Grade Meats and Poultry
116-09 Jamaica Ave.
For prompt delivery Phone VIr. 7-6961

Vick's Service Stations
TEXACO GAS
General Auto Repairs
TIRES—BATTERIES—IGNITION
Cor. 102nd Street and Atlantic Avenue
Phone VIRGINIA 7-4440

RICHMOND HILL
Woodhaven
January White Sale
Blankets—Bed Linens
Household Linens, Etc.
"Exclusive but not Expensive"
GELLER'S
91-17 JAMAICA AVENUE Vir. 7-10118

RIDGEWOOD
PLUMBING HEATING
Gas and Oil Burners
Gas Refrigerators and Ranges
FRANK J. WIESMAN Co.
1110 CYPRESS AVENUE
RIDGEWOOD Hegeman 3-3111

ROCKVILLE CENTER
For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 3762
8 A. M.-1 P. M.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Phone Us for Your Electric Needs
The Electric Shop
Harry Hobby, Mgr.
125 N. PARK AT GRAND
ROCKVILLE CEN. 6429

MINART DRUG STORE
Cut Rate COSMETICS
Perfumes—Toilet Articles
34 NORTH VILLAGE AVE. R. V. C. 3692

TRIPLE "S" SERVICE STATION
Mobilgas Simonizing
N. W. Cor. Park and Grand Aves.
R. V. C. 3677
Phone Rockville Centre 7929
33 S. Park

VALENTE
Your Hairdresser
Hair Styling
Permanent Waving a Specialty
Tel. Rockville Centre 648, Murray Hill 2-2900

WILLIAM J. MARKS & COMPANY
Accountants and Auditors
Tax Consultants
17 East 42nd Street New York City

We Specialize in Fire Insurance
102 Maiden Lane, New York
Tel. BE 3-8562
35 Oakdale Rd.
Tel. Rockville Centre 3787

NEW YORK

Long Island

ST. ALBANS
ASPLUND
Printing & Stationery
INCORPORATED
Commercial and Society Printing of the Better Grade
TEL. LAURELTON 8-1266
193-10 Linden Blvd., St. Albans, N. Y.

MAMARONECK
SQUIBB DENTAL CREAM
Squibb Household Products
CAPPUS PHARMACY
110 Mamaroneck Ave. Tel. 89

TELEPHONE MAMARONECK 2840
Member of the American Institute of Laundering
Mamaroneck Individual Laundry, Inc.
W. ROY HALSEY, Manager
MAMARONECK AVE. and NEW STREET
MAMARONECK, N. Y.

MOUNT VERNON
For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Hillcrest 5300-J
9-11 A. M. Daily, Except. Sat.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

T. S. TRIMMER FUEL CORP.
WILLSON - ADAMS
Coal—Coke—Oil
Lehigh Valley Anthracite
10 NORTH THIRD AVENUE
Fair 4-2800 Oak 2600
Let Us Take Care of Your Clothes
John Petronio, Proprietor
THE CIRCLE VALET
Tel. Oakwood 9161
OAKLEY and GRAMATAN AVENUE

Monogrammed Stationery
New Styles New Colors
48-Hour Service
No Die Necessary
FRED C. ROSCHER
19 Fourth Ave. Oak. 7410

'blue coal'
FUEL OIL COKE
Household Fuel Corp.
First Ave. and First St. Ph. Oakwood 9046

Vick's Service Station
—Hillcrest 5308—
East Sanford Boulevard and South Columbus Ave.
We shall welcome the opportunity of serving your gasoline and oil needs.
GULF
Gulf Oil Products Used Exclusively

NEWBURGH
Highland-Quassaick National Bank and Trust Company
22-24 WATER STREET
Broadway Branch 244 Broadway
"Member of Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation"

The C. F. S. Milk Co., Inc.
High Grade
MILK AND CREAM
DAIRY PRODUCTS
77 Nest St., Newburgh, N. Y.
TELEPHONE 1655

NEW ROCHELLE
For information regarding other local and national advertisers, phone New Rochelle 6075, 9 to 10:30 a. m., except Saturday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Thinking of Installing an OIL BURNER?
We'd appreciate the privilege of estimating the cost of installing a HERMAN NELSON BURNER in your home. 76 years as fuel merchants has taught us much about heating equipment. There is no charge or obligation for our estimate.
PHONE N. R. 1000
NEW ROCHELLE COAL & LUMBER CO.
22 Pelham Rd., New Rochelle

—JANUARY ONLY—
RYTEX DECKLE VELLUM
100 SHEETS
100 ENVELOPES $1.00
Double Usual Quantity
Includes name and address
THE LITTLE PRINT
236 Huguenot St. New Rochelle 5111

RED CROSS SHOES
Exclusively
RED CROSS SHOES
514 Main St., New Rochelle, N. Y.
N. R. 5187

William J. Fee Coal Co.
COAL—FUEL OIL
DELCO-HEAT OIL BURNERS
15 So. 3rd Ave., Mt. Vernon
Oakwood 8884-5 Fairbanks 4-3948
New Rochelle 1412

Experiments Are Costly!
Our Corset Fitters Are Graduate Corsetieres
La Rose Shoppe
825 Main St., New Rochelle (Kresge Bldg.)

RUBY LANE STORES
550 Main Street, New Rochelle, N. Y.
"READY-TO-USE" DRY GOODS
Other Stores throughout Westchester, Long Island and New Jersey

CHARLES
LADIES' HAIRDRESSER
TEL. NEW ROCHELLE 7619
24 Division Street

EVERY PURCHASE COUNTS
Monitor advertisers are glad to know even of the smallest purchase that comes in response to their Monitor advertising. Every purchase counts in helping to make the advertiser realize the value of his advertising investment.

NEW YORK

NEW ROCHELLE
(Continued)

Henry Hairdresser
featuring
Air Cool Hair Drying
New invention of Mr. Henry's, operated only in this shop. This new device keeps you cool on the hottest day and not too warm on the coldest day!
TEL. NEW ROCHELLE 3552
458 Main Street
Bet. North and Locust Ave.

NEW YORK CITY

Bronx
RED CROSS SHOES Perfectly Fitted
All Styles All Sizes One Price $6.50
ARTHUR KENT, INC.
Red Cross Shoes Exclusively
2960 THIRD AVE., near 153rd Street

Brooklyn
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9-11 A. M. Mon., Wed., Fri.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

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New York City
Residence, 480 E. 21st St., Brooklyn, N. Y. BUckminster 7-0567

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INSURANCE
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'blue coal'
SEMET-SOLVAY COKE

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409 Third Street
Opp. Niagara County Savings Bank
We Telegraph Flowers

PEEKSKILL
Emmadine Farms
Incorporated
Unexcelled Grade A Milk in Cream Top Bottles
Harrison and Phoenix Avenue
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W. J. OWEN
Feed, Grain, Hay, Straw, and Fertilizer
907 MAIN STREET Telephone 459
Baby Chicks, Lawn Seeds, Lawn Fertilizers, Garden Seed Supplies, Dog Food, Bird Foods
The store with the checkerboard front

M. A. BURNS MARKET
Fresh Fruit and Vegetables
Meats and Groceries
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PELHAM
PelzMel
BEAUTY SALON
Beauty Lingers Longest Where It Is Cared For Most.
133 Wolf's Lane
Near Sparks Ave., Pelham, N. Y.
Phone Pelham 1130
Tel. PELHAM 2838

HERMAN GLASSER
Pelham Paint & Hardware Co.
311 Fifth Avenue
We are agents for following products: NU-ENAMEL and B. P. S. PAINT, General Electric Appliances, Irons, Clocks, Philco Radios, Wearever Aluminum, Sunbeam Mixmasters, Toastmasters.

YORK
THE FLORIST
The "Pelhams Flower Shop"
Poinsettias, Potted Plants, Cut Flowers, Corsages
Pelham 3389 211 Wolf's Lane

SPENCER-SERVICE
Individually Designed Foundation Garments, Girdles, Brassieres and Belts
Measurements taken in your home. Call for appt. Oakwood 1047—or write 612 South Sixth Avenue, Mt. Vernon, N. Y.
MARY A. McFADDEN

PORT CHESTER
LILLIAN SHOP
SALE
dresses hats lingerie
As You Like It Hosiery
We Carry Kickernick Underwear
227 Westchester Ave. Port Chester 4715

NEW YORK

POUGHKEEPSIE
Mid-Winter Sale of Axminster
RUGS
9x12
$29.75
Reg. $35 to $39
LUCKEY, PLATT & Co.

Saltford Says—
Valentine's Day is February 14th! That's a wonderful time to express your sentiments with our lovely flowers.

Our Birthday and Anniversary Cakes
are the finest in quality and are very reasonable
THERESA BAKE SHOP
272 Main Street, near Market

Final Clearance Sale
DRESSES—COATS—SUITS
SPORTSWEAR
Drastic Reductions
BAUER'S
260 Main St.

ROCHESTER
For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Glen. 6037
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ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

R. M. Myers & Co., Inc.
Established 1876
Printing and Fine Papers
Distributors for
BOOK PAPERS
Made by
Crocker Burbank & Co.
and
Louis Dejonge Co.

MAY RYAN
Beauty Parlor
"Frederics" Permanent Wave Specialist
80 East Ave. Stone 2723

COAL
Famous Reading Anthracite That Better Hard Coal
IRONDEQUOIT COAL and SUPPLY COMPANY
149 Ridge Road East Glen. 6161

The CORNUCOPIA
INC.
Broad Street, Corner Fitzhugh
LUNCHEON
DINNER, 50c to $1.25
GLENWOOD 1240

FARMEN OR LOWERS
331 DRIVING PARK AVENUE

REAL ESTATE
J. E. GOUTREMOUT CORPORATION
802 UNION TRUST BLDG.
MAIN 5581

J. E. Thompson COMPANY
Women's Wear of Smart Individuality
78 CLINTON AVENUE SOUTH
ROCHESTER, N. Y

RED CROSS SHOES Perfectly Fitted
All Sizes All Styles One Price $6.50
ARTHUR KENT, INC.
Specialists Exclusively in Red Cross Shoes
23 EAST AVENUE

Elder's Market
BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
Groceries Meats Fruits Vegetables
PHONE MONROE 1050
527 Monroe Avenue

McConnell Milk & Ice, Inc.
add to their dairy one more product. Ice Cream of high quality. When out for a ride, stop at 60 NORTH MAIN ST., PITTSFORD, for one of those Big Boy Cones, Milk Shake or Soda.

THERON W. HART
Organist First Church of Christ, Scientist
Teacher of Piano, Organ, Composition
273 Alexander St. Tel. Stone 5436-J
Rochester, N. Y.

WARNER FUEL SERVICE
HIGH GRADE
COAL - COKE - FUEL OIL
Monroe 7021-J Genesee 358
Trial Order Appreciated

RYE
Fuel Oil, Coal, Cement
Timken Burner Sales and Service
Rye Coal & Supply Co.
Phone 1231 99 Purchase Street

SCARSDALE
For Your Printing
SCARSDALE NEW YORK
The Printer Wick
Telephone 2222

NEW YORK

SCARSDALE
(Continued)

The County Trust Company
Caleb Heathcote Branch
Every Banking Service
40 EAST PARKWAY

FRANZ SIGEL
INSURANCE
Harwood Bldg. Scarsdale, N. Y.
Consult me for information and advice on any kind of insurance.
Telephone SCARSDALE 5858

15% to 20% Reduction on
Corsets, Corselettes and Winter Underwear
YOLAN ELTON 80 Garth Rd.
Corsets Made to Order and Ready to Wear
SCARSDALE THEATRE BLDG. TEL. 5244

SCARSDALE—Hartsdale
E. ROBISON, Inc.
Hardware—Fuel Oil
Garage
HARTSDALE ROAD, HARTSDALE, N. Y.
TELEPHONE WHITE PLAINS 8868

SCHENECTADY
Schenectady Agency for
GOTHAM GOLD STRIPE
REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.
SILK HOSIERY
$1.00 to $1.95
THE CARL CO.
430 STATE STREET Tel. 4-9111
"Your Footprint in Leather"

Matrix Shoes
Barneys
STATE STREET TEL. 4-8411

BOOKS
Make Ideal Gifts
Mail Orders Filled Promptly
UNION BOOK COMPANY
257 State Street Phone 3-2141

SYRACUSE
For information regarding other local and national advertisers phone 9-2197 daily.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Monitor Readers We Thank You for Your Patronage
BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
Groceries—Meats—Fish
MAPSTONE BROS.
1911 South Salina Tel. 4-3138

RED CROSS SHOES Fitted Perfectly
All Sizes All Styles One Price $6.50
ARTHUR KENT, INC.
Specialists Exclusively in Red Cross Shoes
439 SOUTH SALINA STREET

Coal and Coke
VINCETT COAL CO.
115 E. Genesee St. Tel. 2-0163

Fleisher's Food Market
Groceries, Meats, Vegetables
Orders $1.00 up Delivered
552 Westcott St. Tel. 5-3189

SOCONY
Tires, Batteries Repairing, Towing
Hudson and Terraplane Sales and Service
Forman Genesee Garage
800 EAST GENESEE STREET

DOWNYFLAKE SHOP
Breakfast—Luncheon—Supper
Downyflake Doughnuts
Famous From Coast to Coast
403 South Warren Opp. Onondaga Hotel

UTICA
BAKER
the Florist
Seasonable Flowers
Established 56 Years
409 Court Street Phone 4-3175

"LYNN" "LONERGAN" "MASTER KRAFT"
OIL BURNING SYSTEMS
for
Heating—Cooking and Domestic Hot Water
Estimates without obligation.
Service on all makes.
LUX BROS.
(L. & D. Sales Agency, Inc.)
213 Elizabeth St. Utica N. Y. Ph 4-0220

Let the Advertiser Know
that your patronage is in response to his advertising in The Christian Science Monitor.

NEW YORK

UTICA
(Continued)

Pre-Inventory Sale
As a fitting climax to our many special January Events, Friday and Saturday, January 28 and 29—we hold this Storewide Pre-Inventory Sale. Savings for yourself and for the home. See local announcements for full details.
J. B. Wells & Son Co.

New Location
MEN'S CLOTHING
of Style, Fit and Quality
at the Greatest dollar-for-dollar values in Utica.
KOENIG'S CLOTHES SHOP
122 Columbia St. Tel. 4-0133
Just back of First Citizens Bank

Heath Motor Service, Inc.
Modern Automotive Service for All Cars
Socony Gas—Electrical Repairs
225 Oriskany St. West at Broadway
Phone 4-2523

WATERTOWN
DISCONTINUED PATTERN
SALE OF RUGS
Savings up to 25% on all discontinued rug patterns . . . the only reductions we are permitted to make on famous Whittal and Bigelow-Sanford rugs.
EMPSALL'S

G. W. White & Son
Incorporated
"The Home of Good Lumber and Mill Work"
231 N. RUTLAND STREET

WHITE PLAINS
For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone White Plains 1597-W
9 A. M.-11 A. M. except Sat.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Ruth Seymour, Inc.
BEAUTY SALON
Specializing in All Branches of Beauty Culture
Now is the time to prepare the hair for your spring
Permanent
173 MAMARONECK AVENUE
TEL. W. P. 7212

MOVING
J·H·EVANS & SONS INC.
STORAGE
- Agent for Allied Van Lines
- Packing, Crating, Shipping
- Lift Van Service
- Daily Service to N. Y. City
- Rug Cleaning

PHONES
White Plains 84 Scarsdale 2929

WILLIAMS OIL-O-MATIC HEATING
G. Y. FENTON CO.
96 East Post Road Tel. W. P. 4235

Silverex Printing Co.
Photo Offset—Engraving
Publications—Direct Mail
Creative Advertising.
259 Grove St. Tel. W. P. 819

J. J. FOLEY COAL COMPANY
Coal, Wood, Fuel Oil
GREEN PLACE
(Near Westchester Avenue)
PHONE WHITE PLAINS 832

Beautycraft
Complete Beauty Service for the Discriminating Woman
140 MAMARONECK AVE.
Phone W. P. 240

RODWAL MARKET
High Grade Meats
Poultry - Provisions
Sea Food
80 LAKE ST.
Free Delivery
Tel. W. P. 2278—2279

Just Unpacked!
NEWEST SPRING DRESSES
Specially priced 16
Sizes 11-17, 38-48, 16½-24½
PHYLLIS JANE
17 Mamaroneck Ave. Tel. W. P. 7090
Other Phyllis Jane Shops in Yonkers and Port Chester

HEATING, PLUMBING, VENTILATION
To Solve Your Heating Problems Is Our Business
HENRY·F·RAAB INC·
48 Lake Street Tel. W. P. 7740-1

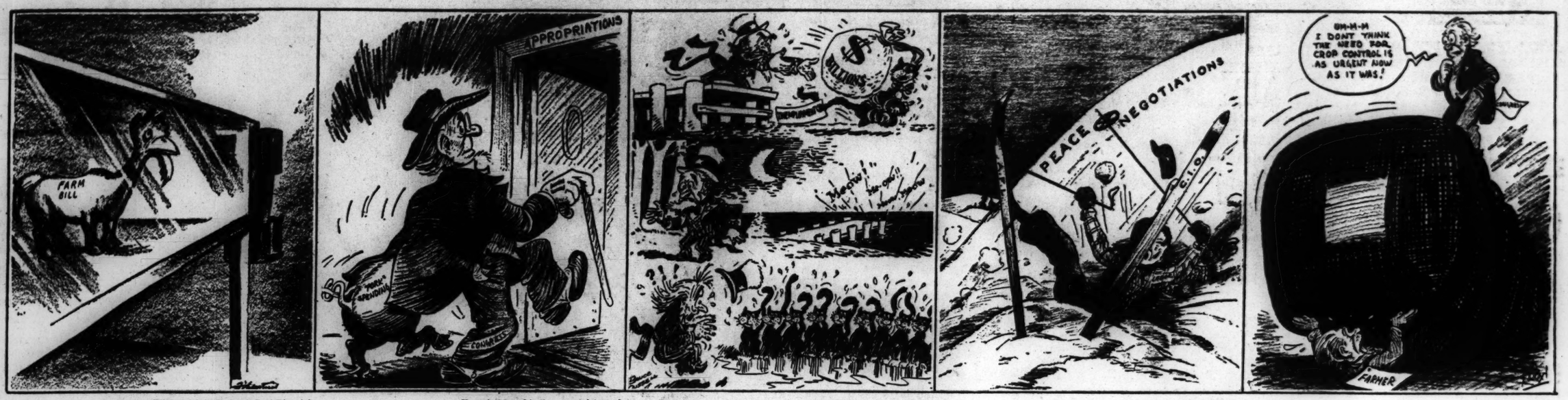
YONKERS
"At Your Service"
Hudson Fuel Company
Nepperhan 4900
Ask for Miss Dorothy Fisher, who will tell you all about Certified Coal—Socony Fuel Oil

Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

Cartoons of the Week



—Fitzpatrick in St. Louis Post Dispatch
A Glimpse Into the Incubator

—Knox in Memphis Commercial Appeal
Piggy-Back!

—Russell in Los Angeles Times
The Cat Came Right Back!

—Rankin in Brooklyn Eagle
Better Try Again

—Knox in Memphis Commercial Appeal
It All Depends on the Point of View

Sunbonnet Sue

Parliamentary Practice

Questions for discussion herein, and in their turn, are answered in this feature by Arthur T. Lewis, author of "Parliamentary Rules Simplified."

Requiring Information From Board

Question: When a board of trustees has power according to the by-laws to make contracts, is it compelled to disclose to any one member the name of the party to whom it has been decided to award the contract?

Answer: No individual member may require the board to give the information. The parent body could of course require it, ordering it either by general consent or by a motion duly carried.

Brevities

Los Angeles Times: Tip to the manufacturers of games: Throw one together in a hurry and name it anti-monopoly.

Milwaukee Journal: A bigger navy was inevitable. You can't just go on showing the same old battleships in Dick Powell musicals.

St. Louis Star Times: Location means everything. On Fifth Avenue an orchid is a $10 corsage; in Mexican jungles it is a weed.

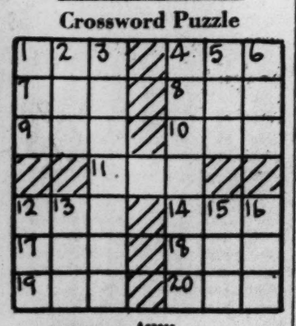
Detroit News: The President's brave promise not to let the people down may have to be qualified. He can do nothing for the 35 per cent who are learning to ski.

Philadelphia Bulletin: All hotels in Stockholm were recently closed by a strike. That gives us an idea of how those Swedish help-yourself buffets got started in the first place.

Ed Scanlan in Buffalo Evening News: Shirts may be bought very reasonably at sales now, and that isn't all. With every shirt you get free, gratis, for nothing, enough pins to last you forever.

Humorist: A girl recently attended a fancy-dress ball in a costume made entirely of newspaper pages. After winning a prize she told a reporter that this was the first time she had appeared in print.

Crossword Puzzle



Across
1 Obese
4 Plan in detail
7 Egg-shaped ornaments
8 Turkish commander
9 Prohibit
10 Clear profit
11 Constellation
12 Plead
14 A number
17 Indian
18 Age
19 Dark oily liquid
20 Urge on

Down
1 To cheat
2 Humming-bird
3 Bird
4 Sea-cow
5 Era
6 Strike gently
13 Wherever
15 Greek letter
15 Unit of work
16 Pony

(Answer Appears Among Advertisements)

Puzzle Corner

Conducted by Puzzlesmith

["Hints for Solving Cryptograms" will be forwarded free on receipt of stamped addressed envelope sent to Puzzlesmith, care of The Christian Science Monitor]

Cryptogram

The way in which puzzling problems may aid one is described in today's cryptogram—a quotation by Burke:

"AC EAGE IKCMEOCM IQEA SM MEKCUWEACUM YSK UCK-ZCM, GUB MAGKDCUM YSK MFQOO, YSK GUEGWYUQME QM YSK ACODCK."

Hidden Fruit

A basket contained 10 varieties of fruit. Nine of these were visible—apricots, pears, lemons, grapefruits, peaches, cherries, limes, oranges, and apples. The name of the tenth kind of fruit is hidden in the names of the other 9; the first letter being found in apricots, the second in pears, the third in lemons, and so on. Can you find the hidden fruit?

Letter Changing

The Quincy, Mass., stenographer's change of KEY to INK in 8 moves has brought 6 moves from an Oakland, Calif., ex-stenographer: Key, ken, den, don, ion, inn, ink. And for today, a Maryville, Tenn., reader opines that while you can get FOOT into BOOT in only one change, to change FOOT to SHOE requires 3 changes.

Let's Go Sliding!

If the velocity of a sled at the foot of a hill is 60 feet a second, and this velocity should be diminished by one third each second as the sled moves out on the harizontal, how far would the sled move before coming to rest?

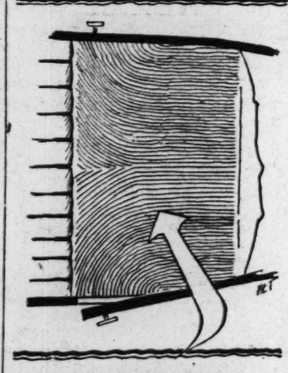
More Trees and Their Chief Uses

Here is another list of trees and their chief uses. Can you identify each as indicated by the example checked?

1	cherry	bark	
2	maple	berry	
3	sago palm	fruit	✓
4	pimento	nut	
5	birch	seeds	
6	gutta percha	resin	
7	cassia	pith	
8	terebinth	timber	
9	filbert	juice	
10	tung	shade	

(Answers Appear on This Page)

With the Inventors



Vehicle Floor Mat

Motorists have experienced the difficulty of cleaning the corrugated rubber flooring in their cars. Now comes Helen M. Wilhelmy, Shaker Heights, Ohio, with U. S. Patent No. 2,082,928 to show how the grooves molded in outward sweeping curves will facilitate cleaning.

Vocations

Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supply. $1 is paid for each item accepted.

Slip Covers

Slip covers for the bottom of footed glasses, which prevent wet circles on table tops, brought supply to a woman handy with the needle. These clever and practical covers, which slipped on easily over the bottom of footed glasses, were made of colored linen and checked gingham, and bound about the edges with contrasting colored bias binding. She sold these readily to gift shops and to stores selling glassware—six to a set for 75 cents. In this way many needed dollars were earned.—D. E. M., Collingswood, N. J.

Quotation for Today

THIS is my Father's world,
He shines in all that's fair;
In the rustling grass
I hear Him pass,
He speaks to me everywhere.

—MALTBIE D. BABCOCK

Christmas Card Screen

Monitor Camera Club From Mrs. Magdalene F. Wanzer, Agness, Oregon

An Ingenious Reader Has Solved the Perennial Query of What to Do With One's Christmas Cards, by Mounting Them on a Screen. The Cards Not Only Add Notes of Color to a Dark Corner of the Log Cabin, but They Also Carry Friendly Christmas Greetings Through the Year

In Lighter Vein

Appeal in Order

Movie Star: "I've decided to demand a new trial."

Interviewer: "But why? You won the case."

Movie Star: "I know, but I'm not satisfied with the publicity."

"Usher" Defined

Teacher: "Now Tommy, can you tell me why they call cinema attendants 'ushers'?"

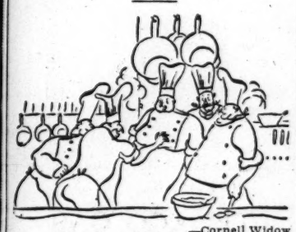
Tommy: "Because they have to tell people to keep quiet."—Edinburgh Dispatch.

Mixing His Metaphors

The Irishman had been describing his travels in the far west, and the virgin forests there.

"What is a virgin forest?" asked one of his listeners.

"Phwat is a virgin forest is it ye want to know? A virgin forest, sorr, is one phwere the hand o' man has niver set foot!"



—Cornell Widow

"It's all set for the picnic, then, the girls will bring the lunch."

A Demagog

"Father," said the small boy, "what is a demagog?"

"A demagog, my son, is a man who can rock the boat himself and persuade everybody that there's a terrible storm at sea."—Mutual Magazine.

Liked Them Young

Alexander Pope, while dining with Frederick, Prince of Wales, paid the prince many compliments.

"I wonder, Pope," said the Prince, "that you, who are so severe on kings, should be so complaisant to me."

"It is," said Pope, "because I like the lion before his claws are grown."

His Orders

"Look here, my lad," said the village grocer, "for the seventh time this week I've caught you asleep in the shop. What do you mean by it?"

"Well, sir," replied the puzzled youth, pulling a much-thumbed piece of paper from his trousers pocket, "this advertisement says that you wanted a boy to sleep on the premises."—Western Machinery and Steel World.

Party Fun

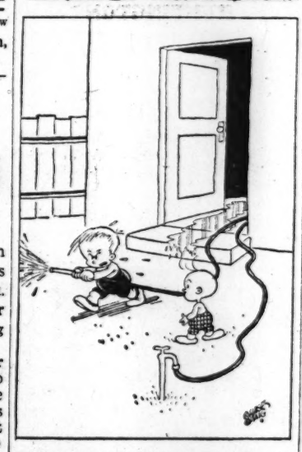
Readers are invited to send to this feature directions of party games which have brought pleasure. One dollar will be paid for each contribution accepted.

Live Letters

Give each player a large card, on which one letter of the alphabet has been printed, to wear round his neck. He must then move among the other players, also wearing cards, making words with his letter and theirs.

When a word is formed, the letter carriers report to the hostess, who writes them down; and, then, the players break up to form new words with other letters. A prize (a pocket dictionary from the dime store) should be given to the person appearing in the most words.—D. E. M., Collingswood, N. J.

Jest a Minute



"Sometimes I can't understand Mother—she didn't seem to want me to help wash the dishes."

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Free and Smiling Service

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Peru, Neb.

A barber in a western city gives himself what he calls a holiday every week during the summer. Each Monday he loads a barber chair into his car, packs in some shining tools, and drives to the Fresh Air Camp some miles away. There, one by one, 44 little boys and girls climb into his chair, and soon climb down again smiling proudly as they see in the mirror their well-trimmed little heads.

This camp for under-privileged children is maintained entirely by private contributions. The barber gives more than money. He gives his time, his skilled work, his kind interest and cheer. He calls Monday his best paid day, for all his fees and tips are smiles.

Bible Facts

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by THOMAS L. LEISHMAN, M. A.

The Situation of Damascus

The city of Damascus, which is often referred to in the Old Testament and several times in the New, is said to have been described by the prophet Mohammed as "a pearl set within an emerald"; and indeed its situation is strikingly beautiful. As the traveler gradually approaches the city from the south, after crossing mile upon mile of an almost treeless upland plateau, he sees in the distance what appears to be a huge green grove of trees—the "emerald" of Mohammed's metaphor—and one soon discerns the minarets of the Cmaiyid Mosque and other graceful buildings.

The famed gardens and orchards of Damascus owe their luxuriance chiefly to the waters of the river Barada (the ancient Abana), which flows through the town; while other lesser rivers, including the stream known to Naaman the Syrian as the "Pharpar" (II Kings 5:12), contribute to the fertility of this "Queen of the East," as others have called it.

Daily Anecdote

A Kindred Spirit

Writing to his son, then a student in college, Robert E. Lee once related the following story:

"Nearly a hundred years ago there was a day of remarkable gloom and darkness—still known as 'the dark day'—a day when the light of the sun was slowly extinguished, as if by an eclipse.

"The Legislature of Connecticut was in session, and as its members saw the unexpected and unaccountable darkness coming on they shared in the general awe and terror. It was supposed by many that the last day—the day of judgment—had come. Someone, in the consternation of the hour, moved an adjournment.

"Then there arose an old Puritan legislator, Davenport of Stamford, and said that, if the last day had come, he desired to be found at his place doing his duty, and therefore moved that candles be brought in, so that the House could proceed with its duty.

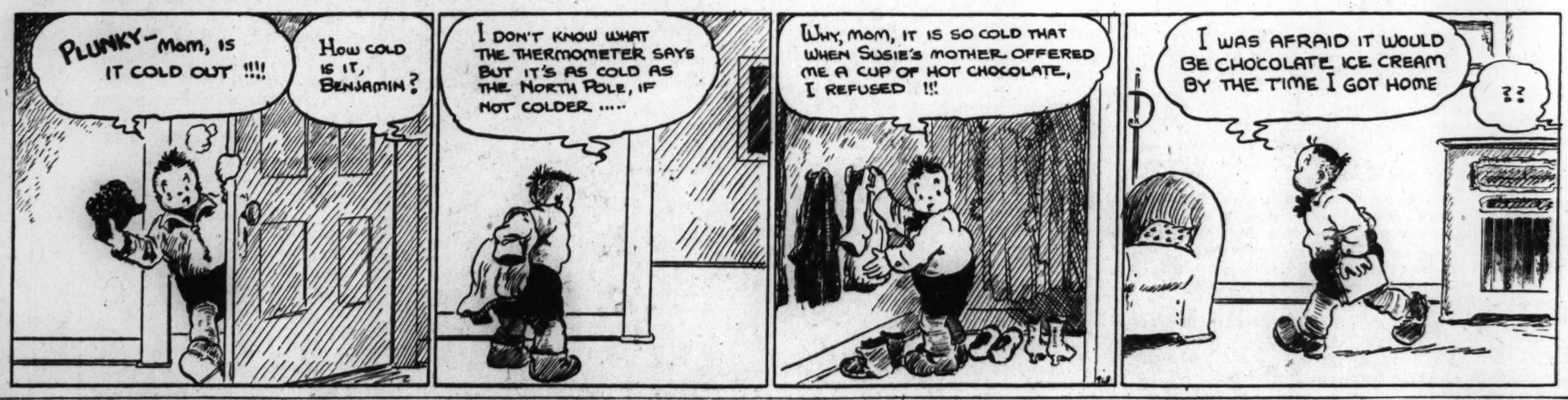
"There was quietness in that man's mind, the quietness of heavenly wisdom and inflexible willingness to obey present duty. Duty is the sublimest word in our language."

Puzzle Corner Answers

Cryptogram: "He that wrestles with us strengthens our nerves, and sharpens our skill. Our antagonist is our helper."
Hidden Fruit: Tangerine.
Letter Changing: Foot, soot, shot, shoe.
Let's Go Sliding!: 180 feet.
More Trees and their Chief Uses: Cherry-fruit; maple-shade; sago palm-pith; pimento-berry; birch-timber; gutta percha-juice; cassia-bark; terebinth-resin; filbert-nut; tung-seeds.

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Come, Come, Don't Exaggerate*

By LE PELLEY


PLUNKY—Mom, is it cold out !!!!
How cold is it, Benjamin?
I don't know what the thermometer says but it's as cold as the North Pole, if not colder .....
Why, mom, it is so cold that when Susie's mother offered me a cup of hot chocolate, I refused !!!
I was afraid it would be chocolate ice cream by the time I got home
??

The Adventures of Waddles—*Birds of Antiquity*

By THE HAGERS

Professor Widgeon said, "I've heard about your guest, the Wooga bird.
The data on his family tree just say, 'Birds of Antiquity.'
"About these birds I must learn more; their island home I will explore."
A very good idea," I cried. "And let the Wooga be your guide!"

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, THURSDAY, JANUARY 27, 1938 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear."* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

• Editorials •

Wages, Work and Buying Power

THERE are few grounds for hoping that President Roosevelt will be any more successful than President Hoover in appealing to industry to "take up the slack" by keeping up wages while prices are falling. Mr. Roosevelt adds the warning that unless purchasing power can be restored by this means the Government will have to seek other ways—probably inflationary pump priming. But this may antagonize rather than persuade.

It is probably true that some industries and many firms could keep up wages for a time. Some did in response to Mr. Hoover's appeal. Some did in answer to the Blue Eagle's patriotic call in 1933. In some trades wages are a small part of costs. Henry Ford has proved that in mass production industries improved machines and better management can cut production costs and increase wages at the same time.

General Wood, head of Sears Roebuck, told the Senate unemployment committee that his firm would seek to revive buying by a sharp cut in prices. Other retailers have done the same thing. They should not be asked to absorb the whole cost of a new start. Mr. Roosevelt has good reason, as did Mr. Hoover, in asking that producers generally bear part of the burden. And he has the strong support of Mr. Ford in believing that when labor gets a larger share of the joint product of labor and capital the promise of continued sale for industrial production is strengthened.

Better distribution of purchasing power is definitely one key to consumed production and continued operation. Yet conditions vary greatly as between industries. In some higher costs are even now bringing increased prices at the risk of smaller production. In some the undistributed profits tax has removed reserves out of which the slack between steady wages and lower prices might be absorbed.

And basically it is the total wage fund which governs a recovery of purchasing power. The wages in manufacturing plants—which Mr. Roosevelt seems to be thinking of—are only a part of the total wage fund. Nor are high wage rates—which often mean less working time and lower annual wage income—a guarantee of purchasing power. In fact, they may have the same impoverishing effect on the total national wealth that monopolistic high prices and curtailed production have.

Lower prices with steady wages would mean an increase in purchasing power if working time were not reduced. But experience with Mr. Hoover's appeal and with the NRA effort, does not encourage the hope that employers as a whole will keep up production and employment when prices are falling.

Mr. Roosevelt says wages should be as sacred as bond interest. That will appeal to the heart of everyone. But the hope of recovery is in flexibility enough to permit cost and price reductions. If costs are frozen by fixed charges, if no reduction can be made in bond interest, taxes and wages, then for trades which cannot quickly cut costs by better production methods, flexibility will come only from changing the value of money. That is what nearly every industrial country has done in the effort to reverse deflation and depression. But the stimulant of inflation—even of pump priming—is not one to which sober nations will repeatedly resort.

If there is slight hope of getting industries now operating to keep up wages, would it not be well to explore the opportunities for starting up other industries and thus increasing employment and purchasing power? More definite assurances to investors by government might do that. They should accompany the wage appeal.

The Vanishing Threepenny

ACCORDING to the Deputy Master and Comptroller of the Royal Mint, the British public has carried out a large scale conjuring trick, and has caused to vanish the majority of the 30,000,000 new twelve-sided threepenny bits. They have vanished, that is to say, out of circulation into waistcoat pockets, and the deeper recesses of feminine handbags. The spell of their novelty has transformed them from coins to keepsakes and mascots.

It is something of an indignity to have overtaken such useful public servants; and it is an illuminating reflection upon human foibles. It may be that many threepennies are kept for their intrinsic charm, although usually in a place ill-adapted for displaying it. Others are doubtless retained, as the cant phrase has it, "for luck." For in an age when superstition is, on the whole, fast losing its grip, this particular manifestation of it is still widespread; and the mascot, despite the smiles he incurs from the more level-headed, still, in a thousand odd shapes, presses an insidious claim to supernatural powers, and finds many, more or less serious, clients.

The first assumption of the theory of luck is a divorce from reason; but to attribute the control of events arbitrarily to an object, and bow before a lord of misrule with credentials from one's own caprice, is surely a last pathetic jest at the expense of the intelligence. In the present case the threepenny mascoteers would do well to ignore chance for a little change.

That Simpler Tax Return

MADE out your income tax return yet? What? No? Perhaps newspapers in the United States should run pictures of little cherubs chanting, "Do your tax return filing early and avoid the rush," as they do for the benefit of Christmas shopping.

At any rate, the task can be approached with a little less apprehension if one remembers the hopeful statement issued from the Treasury in March, 1937, that the income tax returns were being simplified. Yes, a special committee worked on them, and the blanks you receive this year are the result.

Except for the use of larger type there may not appear at first glance to be much difference. But the larger type is indication that something has been left out. It appears that on the returns for less than $5,000 the number of personal questions is now five instead of six, and for the returns over $5,000 these have been reduced from thirteen to seven.

The number of separate "schedules" for itemizing income or deductions and credits has been reduced in one instance and increased in the other. It may be a neat question whether the return for larger incomes is really simplified by occupying four small pages instead of two large ones, but anyway it allows more space for detailing one's capital gains (if any), and at least one is no longer expected to know, apparently, which of his bond holdings paid a 2 per cent tax at the source.

Thanks unquestionably are due to the Treasury committee for whatever elucidation has been accomplished either in the return itself or the accompanying instructions. But the laws and the perversities of taxpayers being what they are, one can hardly expect even these gentlemen to remove all the mysteries from income tax paying. One phase which perhaps will always have a touch of the esoteric is the calculation of the "earned income credit." But a still more puzzling enigma to many a taxpayer after surveying his last year's income will be, "Where on earth did we spend all that money?"

Northern Lights

RESEARCHISTS are trying hard to find out just how much extra energy the sun puts out during such auroral displays as were visible in middle latitudes Tuesday night. Not that anybody is going to do anything about turning the aurora off, for it seems if the sun wants to work overtime, treating the earth as though its atmospheric envelope were an evacuated, neon-filled tube to be illumined by night as well as by day, we cannot even put a meter on it.

Some, however, studying the direct cause of the northern lights, the sunspots which are evidence of severe storms in the solar "atmosphere," would establish a new kind of astrology from the appearance of these spots, following lines of reasoning only slightly different from primitive sun-worshipers. They hold a speckled sun responsible for everything from rapid multiplication of rabbits in northern Canada to great international crises, and from floods or drought in the Middle West to slumps in the New York stock market. Yet Old Sol still keeps his distance—93,000,000 miles, more or less.

There is little doubt that the periodic appearance of sunspots is accompanied by greater auroral activity and disrupted communications. Similarly, weather cycles seem to move in harmony with them, for roughly speaking, the more sunspots the more solar heat, and the more solar heat the more evaporation of moisture with greater cloud formations, and the greater cloudiness the less heat actually reaching the earth's surface and the more rain or snow. Dr. C. G. Abbot, Smithsonian meteorologist, has worked out a twenty-three-year cycle in which weather phenomena seem to be repeated, a cycle which seems to disregard the effect of every other sunspot cycle.

The question is, just how far does such solar influence extend? Contrary to popular opinion, the sunspot's cycle, though perhaps one of the most certain known, is not as definitely regular as many suppose, and its connection with world events other than aurorae and communications appears at least unreliable. Meteorologists relying on it have often been fooled and the United States Weather Bureau will have nothing to do with such predictions. Thus it would seem market experts, fur specialists and prognosticators of all descriptions might well postpone, for a time at least, all predictions based on sunspots and the northern lights.

"FIGURES COMPILED by the National Safety Council," points out Ted V. Rodgers, president of American Trucking Associations, Inc., "disclose that accidents in which trucks are involved are decreasing, although registrations are increasing while the opposite has been true with respect to passenger automobiles." The reasons for this should be obvious. State laws requiring efficient mechanism and safety equipment on trucks are rigorous, but what is more important truck operators are particular to safeguard their property and that of others by complying. Still more important, fleet operators will not tolerate any drinking while on duty on the part of drivers. If the owner of each passenger car would enforce upon himself a similar rule, the highway accident chart line would begin to curve downward.

Fascism and the Soil

Book News of the Day

DICTATORIAL pronouncements and a regimented press are apt to obscure the simple truth that Fascism is as Fascism does.

To the peasant, Mussolini came to power with a promise: "I have willed that agriculture take first place in the Italian economy."

But to Carl T. Schmidt, Mussolini has stayed in power at the continuing cost of "material and spiritual poverty."

This difference between the propaganda and the actuality in totalitarian states is difficult to assess. For the dictators publish only those figures which they approve. And even the available statistics remain suspect. Yet from official sources—weighing the data against a broad background—Professor Schmidt has produced a lucid assessment of Italian agrarian policy in action.

* * *

THE PLOUGH AND THE SWORD (New York: Columbia University Press. $2.50) is distinctly a work for the serious student of Italian agricultural policy. Yet the Columbia professor of economics, whose study was undertaken with the aid of a grant from the Social Science Research Council, has drawn a number of conclusions that will interest the general reader.

Fascism, he finds, is not concerned with the welfare of the working population—except on the speaking platform. In practice it operates "in the interests of absentee landownership, commercialized agriculture and monopolistic finance." Peasants, lulled by promises, have, he finds, been actually reduced to a "relationship with the soil that is uncomfortably close to serfdom."

Yet Professor Schmidt grants the Duce his successes. The "Battle of Wheat," to increase the nation's grain production, has been "substantially" successful. But success has been purchased, he perceives, at the cost of unbalancing the Italian agricultural scheme and imposing heavy burdens on both workers and consumers.

Here indeed is the key to much of the regime's achievement. Victories have been attained in various aspects of the agrarian campaign, but always at prices which—as many will agree with Professor Schmidt—outweigh the value of the objective.

* * *

Despite the problems discernible to the outside observer, Professor Schmidt clearly recognizes the popular support that the Fascists have been able to obtain. This is due not alone to regimentation, but to the fact that poverty and want are not strangers to the Italian soil. Thus Fascism's "emotional appeal and systematic control of the mental life of the nation" have not been without effect in diverting the gaze of the masses. But the investigator sees that, both for the Italians and for people everywhere, there is a more serious aspect. It is the appearance of an "intellectual and moral stultification" which stands in the way of any rational form of social organization.

Gx.

Which Shall It Be?

In Praise of Mr. Petterson

THE urge to buy a picture may come upon us at any moment. Undoubtedly we should be considering the more practical purchase of a new stair carpet or having the gutters mended, but it is Saturday afternoon and we are feeling festive. Also we have imprudently lingered before the window of our favorite art gallery.

We bear the etching away in triumph, promptly unwrapping it in the comparative privacy of our automobile in order to get better acquainted with the trees against the sky and the patches of snow in the foreground.

This must be done swiftly, because we are on our way to the framers. We would no more think of delaying this than a composer would consider leaving out the second movement of his concerto. Mr. Petterson and his shop are one of the delectable parts of the purchase of a new picture.

A great many years ago Mr. Petterson came from Sweden, but looking at him now it is difficult to believe that any Vikings ever lingered in his background. He looks very much as if a light summer breeze would blow him right away into fairyland.

* * *

A kind of special fairy world made just for Mr. Petterson, with stacks of old canvases in the corners and cracked mirrors and the glint of gold leaf. In fact, a place very much like his shop.

There are two rooms in the shop. The first is a dim cavern walled about with framed pictures, and one knows if anything ever happened here it was very long ago. By comparison the second room is a hive of industry. There is the great table with pictures in all stages of disrepair jumbled upon it; there the stacked samples of frames. And on one side is a high window where the afternoon sun can look in upon whatever is going on.

Mr. Petterson has a serene disregard of time. He enjoys the deliberate choosing of a mat for an etching, the exact matching of tone in a frame. He can pull samples out of the center of hopeless confusion with all the manner of a conjurer.

And he likes to show us things.

"Now here is something, yes?" he will begin. It may be an oil painting he is repairing, or a tintype, or a flower pastel he is framing for a well-known woman artist. For the artists found Mr. Petterson a long time ago.

If he is in the mood he will take us down into the basement. There is his treasure-trove. Mid-Victorian mirrors; hideous steel engravings; the ten ornate gold frames from the house on Louisburg Square where Jenny Lind was married, and dozens of other "curiosa." Mr. Petterson has a story to fit most of them.

He is always a little sad when he is in the basement. Sad because people do not seem to like pictures the way they used to.

"Time was," he says pensively, "when people bought pictures. And had them framed in gold frames as thick as a tree trunk. Now they buy radios. It may be modern but it is not elegant."

* * *

The modern and the practical cannot be said to be Mr. Petterson's native element. If left to himself he would never be properly paid and might have to live on air. But his wife attends to all that. She is all that Mr. Petterson is not. Quick and businesslike and good at arithmetic. For thirty years she has kept Mr. Petterson solvent, an achievement not to be lightly passed over.

We sit patiently at home for a whole week and wait for our new picture to be ready. Mentally it is hung on every wall space, supplanting all our old favorites. When it finally comes we are delighted that our collaboration with Mr. Petterson has been so successful. Within its narrow silver frame is the whole world of our etching. A world of trees, of swirling clouds and a small house set in snowy fields. A place enchanted where it is quite simple to escape from a world where gutters may need mending.

E. W. G.

North . . South . . East . . West

The House of Harper

By Frank L. Perrin

ANOTHER final chapter has been written in the history of the members of the ancient firm of Harper & Brothers, a name as familiar to Americans as that of any of the famous writers and authors whose works are upon the shelves of every library, large or small, in the English-speaking world. Truly the good that men do does live after them, despite discouraging announcements to the contrary. It may be that Mr. J. Henry Harper, one of the last of the famous family, simply carried on the work and perpetuated the traditions of power and influence which clung to the institution founded by his adventuring forbears, but this was no mean or insignificant accomplishment.

In our march of modern progress, so called, it may be that we are too often inclined to underestimate the value of traditional kindness and consideration which clings to memories we have of those who, as pioneers, taught the rudiments of kindness and consideration in our relations to each other in business and professional life. We seem to have lost some of the flavorable atmosphere of the old school. The person of so-called big affairs quite often is regarded, or regards himself, as one apart from and above his ambitious and struggling fellows. The door to the executive office or the sanctum sanctorum is too far from the entrance to the outer office where selective and sometimes inquisitive processes are applied, and where a uniformed tyler or sentinel guards the inner door to the secret chamber.

* * *

I am persuaded to believe that the modern man of affairs, whatever his business or profession, unwisely sacrifices far too much to the conventions and forms which isolate and seclude him from the once usual, ordinary and sometimes casual contacts which might and still could inform him, hour by hour and day by day, of trends and significant conditions. It is the human touch, after all, that is important and necessary, if we are to deal wisely, charitably and with mutual profit, with those about us. And it is those with whom we must deal if we deal at all. We do not exist or function abstractly. It is the human problem that must be solved, and it must be solved, if at all, by human beings.

No adequate estimate can be placed, today, upon the cultural value of the constructive work and influence of the founders and early successors to the institution which bears the name of Harper's. Early memories bring vivid reproductions of the Weekly in the years of power of the Tweed dynasty in New York City. The vitriolic pen of Thomas Nast, master cartoonist and caricaturist of his generation, was sharpened and bared, like an avenging sword for conflict. Political follies and high crimes were denounced and exposed. The specious policies of the Washington Administration in its conduct of an unwise and blundering effort to "reconstruct" the South were revealed and challenged. If those were not the days of head-lined and emotional journalism they were, in fact, days of fearless and independent journalism.

* * *

Perhaps the Harper's Monthly of those earlier years would not please the fancy of those of this period who choose to inform themselves by "reading" the pictures and listening to the radio. But it met a need which existed in the days of the coal-oil lamp, the wood fire and the sequestered living room on many a farm and in many a village. George William Curtis then sat quite comfortably in "The Editor's Easy Chair." His department, so named, was unique in that day, as it would be, similarly conducted, today.

But the important work of the earlier publishers was in the field of courageous and somewhat speculative pioneering. They, like their contemporary adventurers in Boston, were educating a public to the appreciation of American authors, some historians, some novelists, and some philosophers. They had a vision of making this new public book-conscious. It might not have been regarded as a hazardous experiment or an unprofitable venture. But when one considers the handicaps under which they worked, such as inefficient methods of production and distribution, the unknown quality of the product of ambitious writers, and the lack of capacity to buy, it is realized that courage and vision, and faith and confidence were required.

The temptation is to admit that many of the old standards thus established have been destroyed or that they are now neglected or deserted. They should be reclaimed and preserved. Pioneering is along ways somewhat less substantial and less progressive, actually, than those followed by sturdy early adventurers.

The Wide Horizon

Paul Van Zeeland's Task

By Everard C. Coles

IS "ECONOMIC appeasement" or "political appeasement" to come first? This is a basic question underlying the endeavor which Paul van Zeeland has been making to evolve a world economic policy to which democratic and authoritarian peoples could alike agree.

That everybody would be the better for reduction of present barriers to international trade is a proposition to which it is easy to obtain assent so long as only generalities are considered. But because such reduction must begin somewhere, M. van Zeeland has had to go deeper. And difficulties start immediately the abolition or alleviation of specific tariffs, quotas or currency restrictions, is talked about.

This is because each of these obstacles to trade helps somebody. This somebody may be the producer who sees his business in grave danger of being swamped by a flood of cheap foreign imports.

It may be the Government which looks round in vain for funds with which to recoup losses on tariff revenue. It may be the manufacturer who wants raw materials from abroad and who fears that he will be unable to obtain foreign currency for such essential purchases unless a very strong check be maintained upon the outflow of home means of payment.

It is admitted that the masses might benefit by freer trade. But vested interests occupy positions that nobody is anxious to assault.

At once the suggestion springs to notice: "Why not, in any case, stabilize currency exchanges and restore the international lending that went on smoothly until the World War?"

"Certainly," the Bank for International Settlements might respond, "for this purpose I was set up and nothing would suit me better than to function."

"Splendid," echoes the typical banker, who suffers from curtailment of a once highly profitable portion of his business.

"Look," this banker says, "at the enormous exchange-equalization funds in London and New York. They have only to be mobilized for this purpose. What could be better than to use them as a nucleus for such transactions, especially to help the authoritarian countries which are now short of butter to eat with their bread?"

But here another question arises. It is how to prevent the pounds and dollars thus provided from being spent not upon butter but upon guns.

Headed off in this direction, the problem comes up of war debts which need to be cleared out of the way.

"By all means," the creditor nations say. "Question," the debtor ones retort. Even John Bull doubts uncomfortably—for he doesn't like to be a defaulter on a contract—if he could find the necessary money to settle his own account with Uncle Sam. One of John Bull's difficulties has been indicated by Mr. Reginald Mackenna, a leading British banker. It is how to make payments that must deplete home hoards without upsetting the—to the gold-producing countries in which Britain is deeply interested—present highly desired arrangement whereby America buys the output of the mines far above the prewar price.

The problem of arranging for equitable redistribution of tropical colonial produce also comes up.

"Certainly," nearly every nation says, "provided only my own territorial interests are not disturbed." Again, too, the question is asked, "If the authoritarian countries be financed—whether by 'colonial companies' or otherwise—to enable them to buy tropical produce on easy terms, what guarantee have we got that more armaments, instead of trade, will not result?"

So the world, eagerly seeking as it is for appeasement, is thrown back upon the one thing of which it can be really certain, namely, that good will all round has somehow or other to be created. For thus alone could those mutual suspicions be allayed which now hold up progress everywhere. Here the facts which M. van Zeeland has put together cannot fail to be helpful, even if their tendency be to show that the material side of the problem does not depend upon any one set of conditions alone.

Mirror of World Opinion

The Fur-Wearers

SOMEONE protests to the Courier-Journal that "one may go to church, even on Christmas Day, and see the women worshippers swathed in furs that have been taken with cruel torture in the steel trap. And the women who buy the trapped furs are as much partners in it as the men who trapped the animals."

The fur-wearers, men as well as women, give no thought to the agony of the animals whose skins they wear. Their only thought is of the beauty and comfort of the furs and their assumed right to use the lower animals as the human animal pleases.

Lack of thought caused the women to wear song-birds and cruelly-taken egret plumes on their hats a generation ago. That fashion was bad enough; but the fur fashion is worse, because far more extensive. Indeed, for twenty years past, since the craze for cheap, common furs came in, it has been the largest organized cruelty of all history.

There will be no end to the cruelty of the fur-trappers and the fur-wearers until the steel trap is abolished, as it has been abolished in some parts of the country and by one department of the United States Government.

There is no longer any semblance of an argument against this abolition, as there are now traps, just as effective as the steel trap, that kill instantly or hold securely without pain. — *Louisville* (Kentucky) *Courier-Journal.*